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dress COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1875. NO. 273.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN—PRINCESS LOUISE PRESENTS THE WIMBLEDON CUP TO FULTON—ATTENTIONS TO THE TEAM BY THE NOBILITY, ETC.

LONDON, July 24.—The members of the American rifle team witnessed the concluding shooting at the Wimbledon meeting to-day. Major Fulton received the Wimbledon cup from the Princess Louise. The Americans were personally visited to-day by the Duke of Cambridge, Earl Spencer, the Marquis of Lorne and the Earl of Kingston. On Monday they will visit Eton, with Sir Henry Halford. General Macmurdo has promised to arrange for a visit by the team to Woolwich next week, after which the Americans will go to Paris. They will sail for home on the steamship City of Berlin, which leaves Liverpool for New York on the 12th of August.

BUSINESS FAILURE IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 24.—Schultz & Mohr, general merchants, No. 3 East India avenue, have failed. Liabilities $1,50C,000.

RUSSIAN MINISTER AT LONDON ASKS TO BE RECALLED.

LONDON, July 26.—A telegram from Berlin to the *Morning Post* says it is reported that Count Schouvaloff, Russian Minister at London, has asked to be recalled, in consequence of the recent assertion by Mr. Burke, Under Secretary of the Foreign Department, in the House of Commons, that Russia had violated her promises in regard to Khiva. It is understood that Count Schouvaloff considers the promises in question to the British Government.

COTTON MASTERS' LOCK-OUT—OPERATIVES IN A HUNDRED MILLS GO OUT TO-DAY.

LONDON, JULY 25.—In accordance with the notices given by the cotton masters of Ashton, Staley Bridge, Dunkenfield and Mossley, a lock-out commenced in several of the mills on Saturday. Unless the operatives yield by the end of the month, the mills still open will be closed, as the time of the notices expires, in which case several thousand people will be thrown out of employment. Meantime the strike set on foot by the operatives in Oldham goes into effect to-morrow, and will involve 100 mills and 15,000 hands.

The workingmen's associations of Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire have resolved to support the locked-out and striking mill operatives.

MR. SCUDAMORE GOES ABROAD.

The *Standard* reports that Mr. Scudamore will retire from the British Postoffice and go to Turkey to organize the postal service there, in accordance with the Berne Convention.

SENSATION FROM THE UNRELIABLE "STANDARD."

A dispatch from Berlin to the *Standard* says Count D'Zembeck, his mother and a chambermaid have been arrested at Landeck, in the district of Breslau. They are charged with being concerned in a conspiracy to assassinate Prince Frederick William.

A PLIMSOLL MEETING AT BIRKENHEAD.

LIVERPOOL, July 25.—A meeting was held at Birkenhead to-day to indorse Plimsoll's course in Parliament. Several thousand sailors and workingmen were present. Resolutions sympathizing with, and pledging support to Plimsoll were adopted.

Spain.

DON CARLOS REPROACHES, KING ALFONSO FOR EXCESSIVE RIGOR.

LONDON, July 24.—Don Carlos has written a letter to King Alfonso, reproaching him for allowing the civil war to be conducted with such excessive rigor and counselling moderation on the side of the Alfonists, on pain of reprisals by the Carlists.

Later—The text of Don Carlos' letter to King Alfonso is published. It contains no threat of reprisals on the part of the Carlists. Don Carlos, in his letter, declares that the cruelty of the measures ordered by the Madrid Government has been unprecedented, and will, like the blood of the martyrs, raise up Carlists everywhere. He himself, who comes to his country to be King of the Spaniards, declares Alfonsists to live peacefully within his territories. He is confident of success, for it is impossible that Spain can flourish under Government of chance.

LATE LOSSES OF THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, July 25.—The losses of the Carlists during the past three weeks, in killed, wounded and missing, are estimated at 4,000 men.

CARLISTS REPULSED AT GUATERIA.

MADRID, July 24.—The Carlists attempted to surprise the Alfonist troops at Guateria, but were vigorously repulsed.

Germany.

THE CATHOLIC CLERGY AND THEIR TEMPORAL ALLEGIANCE.

BERLIN, July 25.—The *North German Gazette*, commenting on the recent submission of Catholic clergymen to the law for the administration of church property, says the Episcopate has thereby abandoned the principle hitherto maintained, that politico-ecclesiastical matters can only be regulated by means of independent arrangements between the State and Church. The *Gazette* infers that the Roman Curia has given permission to the clergy to decide for themselves, at the same time assuring them that a decision in favor of submission to the law will not be regarded as an act of disobedience to Papal authority. "This," continues the *Gazette*, "may be considered as changing the struggle between the political and ecclesiastical powers, and the Catholic Episcopate will probably urge upon Rome the necessity of extending still further freedom of action in those matters."

RESULT OF THE BAVARIAN ELECTIONS.

MUNICH, July 25.—The Electoral College of Bavaria has chosen members of the Lower House, which stands seventy-nine Ultramontanes to seventy-six Liberals.

France.

THE HERZEGOVINAN INSURRECTION.

PARIS, July 25.—The *Moniteur*, commenting on the insurrection in Herzegovina, says: "Very little time will show whether it is a false alarm or whether the final conflagration in the Christian districts of Turkey has commenced. In any case the situation is sufficiently serious to give uneasiness to European diplomacy."

DEATH OF A PROTESTANT MINISTER.

PARIS, July 25.—Athanase Josetta Coquerel, the eminent Protestant minister, is dead.

ESTIMATED DAMAGE BY INUNDATIONS.

An official statement by M. Caillaux, Minister of Public Works, to the Assembly, estimates the total damage done to property by the inundations in South France at $15,000,000.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 24.—Steamships Abyssinia, Wyoming and Colombo arrived out.

LIVERPOOL, July 25.—Arrived—Ohio, from Philadelphia.

LONDON, July 25.—Steamers Klopstock and State of Indiana, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 24, 5 P. M.—Consols 94 7-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 107¼; do 1867, 106¾; 10-40s, 105¾; new 5's, 103¾. Railroad stocks —New York Central 93; Erie 19½; preferred 38. Turpentine 22s. Tallow 44s. Sugar 23¾s.

PARIS, July 24.—Rentes 65 francs 30 centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 24.—United States bonds—5-20's 1862, 99.

ANTWERP, July 24.—Refined petroleum 22¾ francs.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—Cotton firmer and a fraction higher; middling upland 7d; Orleans 7¼d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export and 3,000 American. Flour—Extra State and Western 25s. Wheat —No 2 to No. 1 spring 10s@10s 8d. Corn—Mixed 36c. Pork—Western 75s; Eastern 80s. Beef 72s6. Lard 62s. Cheese—Fine American 53s. Refined petroleum 9d; spirits do 7½d.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Eastern and Middle States, falling to stationary barometer, southerly winds, veering to westerly; warmer and partly cloudy weather and possibly occasional rains in Virginia and northwest of the Alleghenies.

Rooney, Dolan & Co., dry goods merchants of Montreal, have suspended; liabilities $100,000.

Railway mail service has been ordered from Athens to Parkersburg, on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, twenty-six miles.

The Spanish Government has determined to contract a loan of $7,000,000, to indemnify the owners of emancipated slaves in Porto Rico.

Base Ball—At New York, Mutuals 7, Chicagos 1. At Philadelphia, Athletics 11, Philadelphias 4. At Boston, Bostons 8, St. Louis Browns 3.

There is still considerable alarm at Memphis in regard to the apprehended overflow, and prayers were offered up in the various churches yesterday that the disaster may be averted.

The Sub-Treasurer at New York gives notice that the coupons falling due August 1, on the 3-65 bonds of the District of Columbia, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to that office.

The steamers City of Richmond, England and Republic, from Liverpool, and Mass, from Rotterdam, have arrived at New York; and the Pennsylvania, from Liverpool, at Philadelphia.

NEW YORK.

Fifth Ramble in the Metropolis—Two Hours in Greenwood Cemetery—Grand Entrance—Interesting and Costly Monuments—Variety and Beauty of Scenery—Magnificent Mausoleums, Vaults and Catacombs—Bronze Statue of De Witt Clinton, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, July 21, 1875.

As most of the regular pastors of the churches of New York are now rusticating, we concluded to spend a portion of the Sabbath in Greenwood, instead of going to church. We accordingly repaired to Broadway, and inquired for the most expeditious route to this magnificent city of the dead, and were directed to take the Mercer street cars to Church street, and change cars there for South Ferry, near Castle Garden, which we did; but we afterwards found that either Hamilton or Fulton Ferry would have been a better route. From either of these ferries on the Brooklyn side are street cars running directly to the best entrance to the cemetery.

A ride of about two miles, through the long streets and avenues of the City of Churches, brought us to the northern entrance. Here we first enter an outer gateway into the vestibule, and walk up its beautiful grass slope, on a concrete path, under an archway of green, to the grand portals of the entrance. The beautiful edifice at once secured the admiration of your correspondent. We stepped into the roadway immediately in front of it, and gazed with astonishment and enthusiastic admiration at this noble and beatiful specimen of Gothic architecture. The Gothic style is peculiarly appropriate for this place. The whole history of Gothic architecture is entwined with ideas of reverence and worship—"with all that faith can impart of hope, and consolation, and strength, amid the bereavements of life and the certainty of desolution." It would be useless to attempt an adequate description of the variety and beauty of detail, and the harmonious blending of the whole of this magnificent entrance—the arches, gables, towers; the pinnacles and the springing buttresses of the central structure, and the neat offices on the one side, and the elegant little resting room on the other. It is of brown Nova Scotia sandstone. The entrance is divided into two archways, separated by a beautifully ornamented center steeple, with two smaller ones on either side of the double archway, presenting an appearance not unlike the front entrance of a grand cathedral *en miniature*. Over the left arch is the inscription "Weep not," and over the right, "The dead shall be raised." In the niche of the archway to the left over "Weep not" is a Scripture group cut in relief, representing Jesus restoring the widow's son to life; and upon the right, over "The dead shall be raised," the scene of His own entombment. In the niches on the other side the subjects presented are the resurrection of our Lord, and the raising of Lazarus from the dead. These groups, in their different postures and expressions, are executed with fidelity and power; the passions of grief and anxiety, wonder and terror, are here wonderfully portrayed in stone.

We now start upon our ramble through the labyrinthian paths and avenues, among the costly tombs and monuments in the solemn city of the dead, which contains four hundred and thirteen acres, and one hundred and eighty-five interments. But we hesitate, not knowing what direction to take, having already put aside our guide book as useless. To the right is Landscape avenue, and to the left Battle avenue; the latter sounds more historic, and we therefore select it as our entrance avenue. Passing by Green Corpse Mound, Arbor avenue, Bayside Dell and an innumerable number of fine obelisks, monuments and tombs, we come upon the bronze statue of De Witt Clinton. It stands upon a huge block of granite, and has no inscription whatever upon it. The statue rests upon a large pedestal of the same material (bronze), and is said to be a faithful representation of this once famous man. The figure faces the west, and is represented with a cloak thrown carelessly over the left arm and shoulder, while the right hand hangs by the side. A pile of large books are represented by the left foot. On the panels of the bronze pedestal in relief are figures of the Erie Canal. On the one side you see the canal in progress—the survey, the excavation, the teams, &c.; upon the other side the canal is in full operation. The bustling scene around the locks and the docks is happily contrasted with the idle group of Indians, who seem to be looking in sadness upon the enterprise, before which they and their bark canoes are fast fading away. It cost $15,000, and is one of the first successful bronzes cast in the statuary line in America.

The cemetery contains so many fine monuments, like the grand palace buildings of New York, that it will only attempt a description of a few of the most striking ones as we may happen to find them, for we are wandering through the beautiful little avenues, paths and glens, without plot or rudder.

On Battle avenue, the same avenue on which we started from the gate, where it meets Cypress Hills avenue, is the famous mausoleum of Charlotte Canda. This structure is one of the finest in the cemetery, and its unique appearance, its surroundings—the richness and variety of its elaborate and finely finished details, together with its lavish cost, excites wonder even more than admiration. M. Canda, her father, was a wealthy Frenchman, and an officer in the army of Napoleon, and came to the United States after the battle of Waterloo. Charlotte was his only child, highly educated and accomplished, and universally loved for her sweetness and goodness. February 3, 1845, the evening of her seventeenth birthday, "she was returning with her father from the festive enjoyments of a small party of friends," the horses run away and she was killed. The style of the monument was designed by Miss Canda herself, as a tribute to an aunt whose death occurred a few months before her own. The monument is surrounded by a beautiful iron fence, of a peculiar shape, having sixteen sides. The monument is of richly carved Italian marble. It consists of two buttresses just seventeen feet high. Each finial of the sixteen gablets in the buttresses on the lateral facades is a bunch of flowers, each bunch having seventeen roses. In a highly ornamented niche in the center between these two buttresses is a statue of Charlotte in marble. Balustrades are extended over the vault, which form a *parvis* or porch to the monument, and this is reached by marble steps. To the right and left a considerable distance from the monument, are winged figures in marble on granite pedestals, which "may be regarded as guardian angels waiting to convey the liberated soul to the abodes of the blessed." Directly in front of the gate, and between the gate and the marble steps to the porch of the monument, is a headstone bearing the following inscription which was written for it:

"So vanishes the meteor fair,
The morning cloud in empty air:
So flits on vapory wings away
The diamond dew drop from the spray:
So fades—so fails—the opening rose,
Snapped timelessly btore it blows:
So sinks from sight Eve's golden star,
Lost in the watery depths a tar:
Yet still does the bright planet burn:
Not hopeless is our Charlott's won:
In God's own morn her orb will rise,
Once more—a star of Paradise."

But to describe in such detail will occupy entirely too much space for your columns, however interesting it may be. My note book is full, and I scarce know what to select where there is so much of beauty. There are scores of mausoleums equally as fine and costly as the one above described, and vaults without number, of all materials —granite, brownstone, marble; some of them look like grand palaces in miniature, representing every style of architecture. We will only describe one other—the Morse monument. It is of granite, of a triangular shape, with concave surfaces, facing the Northeast and northwest. The main portion is of grey granite, but each angle is ornamented by finely polished round pillars of red Scotch granite, above which is cornice work of solid grey granite, in a panel of which, facing each surface on the three sides, is the word MORSE. On the side facing the south is the following inscription:

"Sidney Edward Morse, born Charlestown, Mass., February 7, 1794; died New York City, December 25, 1871." Northeast side, "Richard Carey Morse, born Charlestown, Mass., January 18, 1795; died Kissengen, Bavaria, September 22, 1868." Northeast side, "Samuel Finley Breese Morse, born Charlestown, Mass., April 27, 1791; died New York, April 11, 1872." It is situated on Highwood Knoll, one of the highest points in the cemetery, commanding a fine view of East river and New York city in one direction, and the ocean in another.

The natural beauty and great variety of scenery, improved by every art and labor that money can do, make Greenwood one of the most lovely cemeteries in the world. Strangers who visit New York should not fail to see Greenwood.

On Sunday evening we went to the "Church of the Strangers," where we heard the Rev. Dr. Charles Deems preach one of his unsurpassed sermons, in his original and characteristic style. CAROLUS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Control of the "Sentinel" Changes Hands —The State Printing Contest.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 25.—It is stated on reliable authority that John Fishback, for the past three years President of the *Sentinel* Printing Company, has transferred $51,000 of his stock to John C. Shoemaker, which gives the latter $85,500 of the $100,000 capital stock. The papers making the transfer were signed on the 21st inst. No immediate editorial changes are anticipated.

The *Journal* Company and John G. Doughty, bidders for the State printing, have obtained a temporary injunction against the Commissioners of Public Printing for awarding the contract to the *Sentinel* Company.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Bonds of Certain City Postmasters to be Reduced and Adjusted to Monthly Sales of Stamps—The Steam Boiler Commission at Sandy Hook—Attorney General Pierrepont's Opinion in the Chorpenning Case—Yellow Fever at Pensacola—The Navy Yard to be Closed for the Present—Amount of Silver Coinage at the Mints—Union Pacific Railroad Tax Paid—Design of the New Postal Card—Suits Against Mail Contractors

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1875.

Bonds of City Postmasters.

The Postmaster General has just decided to make an important change in the amount and basis of the bonds of postmasters in cities where there are sub-Treasurers. Since the defalcation of Isaac Fowler, postmaster at New York, in Buchanan's time, these bonds have been fixed according to the amount of the sales of stamps for six months. The bonds have been still further increased to secure the money order transactions. Postmaster Burt, of Boston, finding his new bond would be increased from a quarter of a million to four hundred thousand dollars, came on here and, after consultation, it was agreed that the basis of the bonds should be reduced and fixed according to the monthly sales of stamps, and that daily and weekly deposits of the funds should be made. One argument in favor of small bonds, is that it is found that the bondsmen frequently control the patronage and appointments of the officer for whom they become security.

Steam Boiler Experiments.

The commission in session at Sandy Hook report to the Secretary of the Treasury that their experiments on steam boilers are resulting in some interesting phenomena and valuable facts. They have burst one boiler and failed in the attempt to burst a vertical tubular boiler. A new series of experiments has been begun.

Ex-President Johnson

is expected here this week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1875.

ACCIDENT ON VIRGINIA MIDLAND RAILROAD.

Yesterday the north bound passenger train on the Virginia Midland Railroad was thrown from the track, near Bull Run bridge, by the breaking of a flang of a driving wheel of the engine. The engine was thrown down an embankment and turned upside down. The baggage, smoking and ladies' car followed and were piled upon and around the engine. The sleeping car did not leave the track. The baggage master was probably fatally injured. Several passengers received scratches and cuts. The engineer and fireman were taken out from beneath the debris unhurt. There were about thirty-five passengers on board. On Wednesday an accident occured at the same place to a freight train.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION IN THE CHORPENNING CASE.

The opinion furnished to the President by Attorney General Pierrepont in the Chorpenning case, is that the sum of $143,-010 60 found to be due by the late Postmaster General cannot be paid, and that the repeal of the resolution which referred the case to the Postmaster General; that under the law the Postmaster General did not act as judge, but merely as a minister to Congress; that his finding is not in the nature of an award by an arbitrator, and that the case does not differ in principle from the case of Gordon vs. the United States, 7 Wal., 193; that the amount of $109,-074 95 heretofore paid by Postmaster General Brown to Mr. Chorpenning, which was found due, under reference to the Postmaster General made by an act of Congress, did not bind Chorpenning so that he could not recover further due on more. On the other hand, the Attorney General holds that the present Postmaster General is not authorized to pay the additional amount found due by the Postmaster General, for the reason that Congress repealed the resolution of reference before the money was paid. He also holds that in the construction of the law the Court of Claims has jurisdiction in this case, but is clearly of the opinion that the amount found due by the late Postmaster General is not such a claim which the Court can enforce, and that unless Congress intervenes, the claim is barred by the statute of limitation.

PRINTERS AND NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS STRIKE FOR FREEDOM.

The proprietors of thirteen book and job printing offices and four newspapers of this city have signed a paper, stating that from and after the second of August they will not be governed by the rules and regulations of the Columbia Typographical Union, deeming them "onerous and detrimental to the private printing interests of this District."

A YELLOW FEVER AT PENSACOLA.

The Commandant of the Pensacola Navy Yard has been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to take whatever action he may deem proper for the security of the yard and the safety of the people under his command. The Commandant had previously advised that the yard be closed and that the officers and families leave to save themselves. There are twenty-nine cases of yellow fever at Barancas.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS OF SILVER COIN PER MONTH.

Dispatches received from the Director of the Mint give the estimated out-turn of the subsidiary silver coinage from the mints in San Francisco and Carson City at the rate of $1,500,000 per month for the next three months. It is estimated that the coinage of subsidiary silver coin at the three mints—Philadelphia, San Francisco and Carson City—will reach $4,000,000 for the two months ending August 30th next.

UNION PACIFIC TAX PAID.

The dispute in reference to the five per cent. tax on the coupon bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad has been settled by the payment of the tax (between $16,000 and $17,000) at the Internal Revenue office.

APPOINTMENT IN POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

James H. Williams, of Indiana, has been appointed a first-class clerk in the finance office of the Postoffice Department.

THE NEW POSTAL CARD.

The design of the new postal card having been agreed upon, the Postmaster General has approved the color of the card recommended by Third Assistant Postmaster General Barber. The color selected is technically styled "cream white;" in other words it is a yellowish white. This color the Department believes preferable to pure white, because the latter soils so easily. The design of engraving is the same as that heretofore agreed upon, viz: In the upper left hand corner is the monogram "U. S." in ornamental letters, across which is a scroll with the words "Postal Card" in bold face letter. Below this in a straight line, in hair letter is, "write the address on this side—the message on the other." In the upper right hand corner is the stamp, the design of which is a profile bust of the Goddess of Liberty, surrounded by a frame work border, the sides of which represent fasces, connected at the top by a scroll bearing the words "U. S. Postage," and at the bottom by a curved band inclosing the words "One Cent." The monogram, letter, and stamp will be printed in black, and the card will have no border. They will be manufactured by the present contractors, the Morgan Envelope Company, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and will be ready for issue about the 15th of August next. The color at first selected was the shade known as the "water of the Nile," but after a full consideration of the matter cream white was thought better.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1875.

SUITS AGAINST MAIL CONTRACTORS.

The Postoffice Department has sent to the Department of Justice the names of thirty-nine mail contractors to be prosecuted for failing to perform service after their bids were accepted. They will be sued for the difference between their bids and the amount paid by the Government after reletting them, which, on the thirty-nine routes for one year, amounted to $417,087. The Department will also bring civil suits against the contractors for damages sustained by the Government in providing temporary service after their failure to fulfill their contracts. The routes were subsequently let for four years, and should the Government recover the above amount, suits will be commenced to cover the losses for the remaining three years.

Judge Farwell, of Chicago, has granted permission to O. H. Horton, receiver of the Great Western Telegraph Company to sell that corporation at auction October first. Mr. Horton, in applying for the permission, gave as a reason that the company, could not be operated successfully in its present state, and that it is losing money.

Economy Is Wealth.

Consumers can save money and always have good bread by using White River Flour.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Murder and Suicide near Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—About nine o'clock last night, J. M. Bryson, living at Minneola, a suburb of Cincinnati, shot and killed his wife, and then himself. The neighbors hearing shots fired, ran into the house and found his wife lying weltering in her blood, and Bryson lying on the floor with the muzzle of the gun in his mouth and dying. The cause of the act has not been ascertained as yet.

One Villain Less.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—John Berry, of Johnston City, St. Clair county, Mo., shot and killed John Bancom, last Monday, for attempting an outrage upon his wife some time ago. No arrest.

Murder Near Ironton.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—Late Thursday night John Bennett called at the store of Hugh Sweeny, six miles from Ironton, Ohio, and after rousing the latter up and drinking a glass of beer with him, drew a revolver and shot him three times, twice in the head and once in the hip. The supposed object was robbery.

The Winthrop Bank Robbery.

PORTLAND, MAINE, July 24.—It is thought the loss to the Winthrop bank will not exceed $50,000, two-thirds of which is in bonds. The heaviest loss falls on the savings department. The standing of the bank will not be impaired. The three men arrested on suspicion of being the robbers, were seen in Winthrop on the afternoon before the robbery.

Whisky Fraud Indictments in Milwaukee —The Case of Collector Bean.

MILWAUKEE, July 24.—The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court has adjourned. Indictments were found against George Q. Erskine, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue; A. G. Weissert, ex-Deputy Collector, four gaugers, seven storekeepers, twenty-four rectifiers, twelve distillers, six rectifiers and three grain dealers. Ex-Collector Erskine is not charged with complicity in the alleged frauds, but with neglect of duty.

Collector Bean, who was arrested by order of the State Court, on complaint of one Hartman, who claims to be the owner of the highwines seized by the Collector, will be arraigned before the State Court on Monday, and a writ of *habeas corpus* will thereupon be applied for. Suits will be commenced against the officers who made the arrest.

Railroad Engineer Murdered at Garrett, Indiana.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—The *Gazette's* special from Auburn, Indiana, says that last night, at Garrett City, two engineers on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, named Andrew Keelan and John Graves, became involved in a quarrel, in which Graves seized a hatchet and dealt Keelan a terrible blow on the head, crushing in the side of the skull and causing death in a few hours. Graves took refuge in a neighboring dwelling. The murder caused intense excitement among railroad men, and ejected in considerable numbers, armed and provided with ropes, determined to hang Graves. Sheriff Loose hastened to the scene and, failing to overtake the *posse*, rescued the murderer from the mob and lodged him in jail.

The Long Point Murder.—Two More Men Arrested on Suspicion.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—The *Globe-Democrat's* special from Terre Haute says two men, named Leander Kennedy (*alias* Allen Lee) and Columbus Voorhees (*alias* Frank Clark), were arrested there yesterday for complicity in the Long Point murder and were taken out from beneath a prostrate show pretty conclusively that they did not actively participate in the murder, being at Greencastle, Ind., at the time; but Mr. Long, Deputy Sheriff of Engle's Overland boundary of Indianapolis, who made the arrest found near the spot where the engine and express car were standing, a pistol, which, with the rest of the armor together, were brought here from Indianapolis and identified Kennedy and Vorhees on sight as the parties who had left Greencastle on the express train. It is no doubt that these men were in the plot, and it is thought they will turn State's evidence and reveal the names of all the persons concerned in the matter. Three men arrested, one in jail and the other at the police station, to prevent communication between the prisoners and outsiders, who were committed yesterday, are in jail, one at Effingham and the other at Prairie City.

Distillery Seized at Pekin, Illinois.

PEKIN, ILL., July 24.—Supervisor Matthews and Revenue Agents Gavitt, Vance Almon to-day caused the seizure of Reisinger's distillery, known as the Distilling Company of Pekin, for the duplicate use of fermenting tubs concealed under ground and other frauds. This is the third important seizure this week. The Government has keepers in charge of all these establishments.

A Dangerous Shot at Cairo.

CAIRO, July 25.—Jacob Sutter, engineer on engine No. 13, of the St. Louis Narrow Gauge Railroad, was shot through the right breast last night by a fisherman named Hudson. The latter is still at large. Sutter's wound is dangerous, but the general opinion is that the shooting was without justification, but it is supposed to have resulted from a quarrel about Hudson's sister, who was with Sutter at the time of the shooting.

Confessed Murderer Lynched in Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, July 25.—On last Tuesday an industrious German, named Frank Williams, engaged on the plantation of C. Hanneman, on Frenchman's bayou, forty miles above here, on the Arkansas side, disappeared. He having drawn ten dollars from his employer the evening before, and having been last seen in company with John Randolph and John Phillips (colored), search was made for them and it was found that on Tuesday night a raft was made and they were overtaken and carried back to Shawnee village yesterday. On their arrival they confessed to having murdered Williams, and showed where they had concealed the body in the canebrake. When found it presented a horrible appearance, the head being literally beaten off with bludgeons. The murderers were then carried to Crowell's landing, on their way to Osceola, the county town, and on reaching the landing they informed their captors that they belonged to a band of which Robert Burton (a white man also employed on Hancock's plantation) was the leader, and Jesse Carter (colored) was also a member; that they were organized for robbery and had murdered several persons. Quite a crowd had collected by this time, and the indignation of the citizens was intense and finally culminated in the mob taking the prisoners out and shooting Randolph, killing him instantly. Phillips broke from his keepers and escaped, but yesterday the whole neighborhood were in search of him. Randolph's body was thrown into the river, and warrants were sworn out for Burton and Carter, and they were arrested and taken to Osceola jail.

Murder at a Picnic.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 25.—At the passengers agents' picnic yesterday, at Greenwood, on the Jefferson, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, ten miles south of this city, a difficulty occurred between Charles Bernauer and Frank Myers, when the latter drew a knife and stabbed Bernauer, from the effects of which he bled to death before medical aid could be reached.

Murder of a Military Prisoner.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The *Republican* has the following special from Leavenworth, dated yesterday: "A prisoner at Fort Leavenworth, while engaged working in a quarry at that place yesterday, was sun struck and fell to the ground unconscious, and while in that condition Sergeant Hogan, in charge of that command, beat him and inflicted injuries, from the effect of which he died soon after. Hogan was arrested by United States Marshal Tough, and will have a hearing before the United States Commissioner on the 28th."

Assault on the Editor of the Cleveland "Leader"—Assailant Quieted With an Iron Cane.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—Saturday afternoon a ruffianly attack was made upon Mr. E. Cowles, editor of the *Leader*, by Assistant Street Inspector Ziemer, of this city. The ground of the assault was an article published in the *Leader* charging Ziemer with blackmailing certain laborers in the employ of the city. He came into the office of Mr. Cowles and demanded, in threatening and abusive language, to know the author of the article. Mr. Cowles refused to discuss the matter until Ziemer had cooled down somewhat, when Mr. Cowles stated that, as chief editor of the paper, he was responsible for its utterances. Ziemer replied by striking Mr. Cowles, while in a sitting position, a violent blow with his first on the left side of the head. Ziemer was then seized by a couple of bystanders, when he drew a pistol. While attempting to cock it Mr. Cowles seized an iron cane, and dealt his heavy blow over the head, doubling up the cane and taking the fight out of Ziemer, who was arrested, taken to the police station and put under bonds of $1,000 for assault with intent to kill.

A Cheap Fertilizer.

A North Carolina correspondent of an exchange says: Many of our best planters use a compound composed of 60 pounds of sulphate of ammonia, 40 pounds of nitrate of soda, half bushel of salt, 250 pounds fine ground bone, 250 pounds land plaster, 3 bushels of ashes, and 50 bushels of stable manure or rich earth. They apply the above amount to six acres. Labor in preparing included, it costs about $15. It gives as good results as most of the commercial fertilizers costing $40 per ton.

The Troy stove manufacturers complain of dull times.

NEW ORLEANS.

Criminal Suits Against the Auditor, Treasurer, Secretary of State, Speaker of the House and a State Senator.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—Attorney General Field to-day filed an information against Chas. Clinton, Auditor; Antoine Dubuclet, Treasurer; P. G. Desmond, Secretary of State, and Chas. W. Lowell, Speaker of the House—all members of the Funding Board in 1874—charging them with misdemeanor in office for funding five warrants drawn by the Auditor, amounting to $138,557 30, and representing an illegal and invalid claim against the State. Bail was fixed at $10,000 for each.

The Attorney General also filed in the First District Court an information against State Senator E. F. Herwig, containing two counts, the first for obtaining money under false pretenses by using vouchers, while Chairman of the Senate Committee on Contingent Expenses, for fraudulent claims and obtaining warrants from the Auditor by representing that said fraudulent claims were just and legal, the warrants being indorsed by pretended payees and by E. F. Herwig; the second count, for obtaining money under false pretenses in issuing, while Chairman of the Senate Committee, fictitious vouchers, knowing at the time that there were no such persons as the pretended beneficiaries and that no such claims or demands, as represented in these vouchers, existed at the time. Bail $3,000.

FALL RIVER.

Weavers, Spinners and Carders Ask the Manufacturers to Shut down for a Month.

FALL RIVER, MASS., July 25.—Representatives of the Weavers, Spinners and Carders' Unions, in joint convention this afternoon, appointed a committee of two from each to wait on the manufacturers and ask them to shut down for the month of August. The operatives think this will effect a peaceable solution of the difficulty and give better satisfaction to all concerned than the proposed reduction of wages. It is not known now the overtures will be received by the manufacturers.

Crop Reports from Alabama and Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, July 24.—The Committee on Information and Statistics of the Nashville Cotton Exchange submitted their July crop report to the Exchange to-day. The territory assigned to this district is composed of Louderdal, Franklin, Colbern, Lawrence, Morgan, Limestone, Madison, Marshall, Jackson, Dekalb and Cherokee counties, in Alabama, and all of Middle and Eastern Tennessee east of the Tennessee and west of the Cumberland mountains. The committee have received over 130 replies to circulars sent out, the replies bearing the average date of July 21.

In Alabama, good rains, with but few exceptions, have prevailed, and the prospect is altogether more favorable than last year. Up to this time the stand is generally good and is looking well, blooming and balling very well, fully up to the average, and compares quite favorably with the crop of last year. The laborers continue to work well. A very large acreage is done to wheat in this State. Corn is still promising.

In Tennessee, heavy rains have generally prevailed, but the weather has been as favorable as last year. The stand of cotton is good, forming, balling and blooming finely, generally very well, but in some sections report not so well. Laborers continue to work better than last year. About twelve reply "somewhat damaged and worried," thirty-eight "a little," and ten "none." All answer that the corn crop is looking splendid, with a prospect of the largest yield ever made in the State. Since the 20th there have been received heavy rains have fallen over the greater part of this district, and complaints are made of as too rapid growth of cotton. Grass are coming up in the cotton fields, and consequently the crop will be deficient in bloom. There is some little complaint of insects, but not enough to excite any anxiety.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

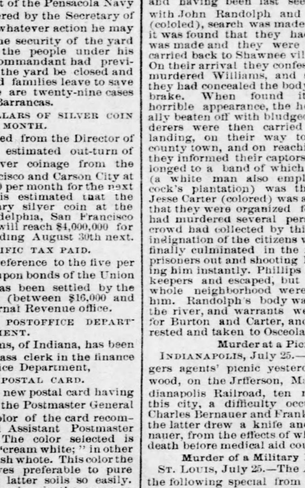
Isaac M. Singer, inventor of the Singer sewing machine, died in London Friday evening, aged 64 years.

The Daniel O'Connell centenary exercises in Washington, August 6th, will include a parade, the ringing of church bells and an oration. Boston is preparing a programme, and in Brooklyn Hon. Richard O'Gorman will deliver an oration.

A writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Captain Gordon, who led the first company of miners into the Black Hills, and refused to give parole, has been granted, and Gordon ordered to be sent to Omaha from Camp Sheridan, where he has been confined. He will arrive there about the first of August.

Hon. Henry Sherwood, of Corning, died at his home on Friday. Mr. Sherwood was a Democrat of considerable prominence in the State before the war. In 1862 and 1863 he was the Representative for Steuben county in the Legislature. He was an Erie Director when Gould and Barlow were in their contest.

It is a melancholy sign of the universality with which Americans seem to be forsaking farm work that even in a period when the dullness of manufactures and trade leaves thousands unemployed, the farmers find it hard to get sufficient help. The complaint in general in all parts of the country that sufficient help cannot be obtained to handle the crops with.


FLOUR
273
275
GROCERIES
T.C.JENKINS
LIBERTY ST PITTSBURGH PA
Headquarters
FOR
White River,
Jenkins' Snow Flake,
Golden Fleece,
Jenkins' Lilly Mills,
City Mills, Springfield,
Crossett's Favorite,
Union Star,
Erin's Choice,
Jenkins' Fancy St. Louis,
And Other Well Known Brands of
FLOUR!
Owing to the advance in Flour, I would call the attention of dealers to my
LILLY MILLS FLOUR.
I will place this brand against any Flour in the market that other Dealers are representing as being the same as White River, or as good, under other brands.
COMPLETE LINE OF
Gro

The Commercial.

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN. F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS ECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

THE great iron shipyards at Chester, Wilmington and Port Richmond on the Delaware, are starting into activity again.

THE *Post* is very unhappy at the Democratic outlook. Its world is hollow, its doll is stuffed with saw-dust, and it wants to be a nun.

THE coal shipped by the Ohio river upon the present rise will range from eight to ten millions of bushels, or from 300,000 to 350,000 tons.

PHILOLOGISTS are bothering their heads to know what "Chicago" comes from. A more important question would be where it is going to.

THE European steamship passenger lists of Saturday showed a heavy falling off in the number as compared with the earlier part of the season.

THE important question of the constitutionality of the repealed income tax is about to be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States.

A DEMOCRATIC paper out in Ohio furnishes the reason for its own existence. It holds that "fools are necessary to show wise men by contrast."

THE witches who are stirring up the broth in the Democratic cauldron hardly know what to make of it, it contains so many irreconcileable ingredients.

IT IS quite common for people to shirk responsibility for themselves by imposing it upon others. The *Post*, inflationist, pursues this plan with reference to the *World*, hard money.

IT IS now estimated that, in consequence of the late heavy rains, out of the 5,000,000 bushels of wheat raised in Middle Tennessee, only about 1,666,666 bushels will be saved in good condition.

WE are under obligations to General WILLIAM MCCANDLESS, Secretary of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg, for a copy of the Auditor General's Report on Railroads, Canals and Telegraphs for 1874.

THE old project of the union of the two Iberian nations, Spain and Portugal, is again revived, this time, it is said, by BISMARCK. If the latter country is wise it will avoid the proposition as it would the murrain.

WHEN, toward the close of his career as a Democratic reformer, Boss TWEED became alarmed and feared an investigation of his schemes of plunder, he destroyed the vouchers that would have established his crime, and he is now allowed to profit in a court of law by his own wrong. Such, in New York, is Democratic justice!

THE tendency of the "Liberals" and "Independents" being to return to the Republican fold, the Democratic press is beginning to carp at them, declaring that they are "mostly disappointed politicians who would rather follow the machine than lead it." Granting the truth of this observation, it involves a virtual admission that the defeat of the Democratic party is assured.

THE petroleum exports from Philadelphia last week amounted to 2,154,948 gallons. The total exportations since the first of January aggregate 26,036,774. The *Price Current* says the demand for large-sized vessels adapted to the petroleum and grain trades is unusually active, and that about all the available ones in port, and some half dozen bound in that direction from European ports, have been taken up at a decided advance in rates.

THE *Farmer's Friend*, State organ of the Patrons of Husbandry, advocates the holding of a national mass meeting of the order at Philadelphia, during the Centennial celebration next year. It thinks that 25,000 Grangers will visit the city during the exhibition, and that half that number can be got together at the same time. It also urges Pennsylvania Grangers to make arrangements for the finding and lodging of brethren and sisters at reasonable rates, and for their protection from imposition.

THE Chicago *Journal*, while it believes that there is now no reasonable hope of seeing DONALDSON and GRIMWOOD alive, yet gives place to all important theories as to the possibility that they are somewhere safe. Its present view, which is generally sustained by lake men and those versed in aerial science, is that they arose above the storm and escaped it, and that they were probably carried far northward, landing in the forests of Northern Michigan, the Lake Superior region, or Canada. If so, we shall doubtless hear of them, sooner or later, whether dead or alive.

THE last issue of the *Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers*, has a complete vindication of the quality of American woolens against the stereotyped free trade charge of inferiority, showing, by abundant testimony, that of the goods entering into general consumption, the clothing manufacturers take seven-eighths of the stock from American mills, the reason being that our home fabrics in soundness, finish and freedom from adulteration, are equal to those of any other country, and in strength of fibre and wearing qualities superior to similar goods made abroad.

IN THE late Democratic struggle in Maryland, HAMILTON was the candidate of the Baltimore and Ohio road for Governor, as well as of all who are hostile to the Baltimore ring, while CARROLL was the pet of the Baltimore rowdies and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The disgust over CARROLL'S nomination is widespread, and an Independent nomination for Governor will probably be named. The candidates talked of are J. MORRISON HARRIS and Judge GEORGE A. PEARSE. The former is a Democrat and the latter a Republican, but both are gentlemen of the highest standing. There are many Democrats who say that either can carry the State.

MR. PENDLETON has discovered the grand panacea for all our monetary and commercial evils, and like all other grand discoveries it is exceedingly simple. It is all comprised in one phrase—"*Produce more and consume less.*" "This," says the sagacious PENDLETON, "is the true secret of wealth." Hence, if the iron manufacturers produce a million tons of manufactured iron, and the people consume only three-fourths of that quantity, both manufacturers and consumers are on the high road to wealth; and if the farmers produce more of the necessities of life than the people can consume, the surplus is so much wealth added to the general stock. Who shall be able to say, hereafter, with PENDLETON to the fore, that the race of statesmen is dying out?

CHARLES NORDHOFF, in his last letter to the *Herald*, written from North Carolina, says the blunders and reactionary tendencies of the leaders of the Democracy in that State "are alienating a good many sensible whites" from the party. It is doubtful, he thinks, whether they will carry the Constitutional Convention next month, and says that, with a Presidential election to come next year, they have put themselves in the dilemma of either being beaten at the convention election of, if they are successful, of having the responsibility of a convention in which it is pretty certain that ignorant men will bring forward some injudicious and perhaps alarming measures. Some of the changes which they propose are extremely unpopular, one being a proposition to abolish the system of townships, established for the first time in 1868, under which justices of the peace are elected by the people, and return to the old system, under which the Legislature appointed an unlimited number of men in every county justices of the peace, or magistrates, for life or good behavior, and gave to a certain number of these, selected by the whole, the duty of holding quarter sessions. Of course the object is to relieve the "black" counties of Republican justices of the peace.

THE MORMOM MASSACRE.

The terrible details of the Mountain Meadow massacre, as given by telegraph from Utah, and which are now for the first time judicially ascertained, are truely heart-sickening. The massacre occurred in 1857, nearly eighteen years ago; but the power of the Mormon rulers over their subjects has been such that they have been able to suppress, until now, all revelations of the startling facts, as they really occurred. The Mormons have always been thought to have been guilty of that massacre, but no proof has heretofore existed to sustain the suspicion, and BRIGHAM YOUNG has made the guilty participants in the crime carry about their knowledge with them, securely locked in their breasts. So long as the Mormons retained control of the Territorial government, as they did for many years, there was no fear on their part that the truth would be discovered; and it has required years of persistent labor, since the control was taken from them, to defeat the cunning of the Mormon leaders and get at the real history of the case.

So far as the testimony yet goes there is no apparent motive for this wholesale slaughter, beyond a desire to appropriate the property of the unfortunate emigrants. Yet it seems hardly probable that these fiends would perpetrate so foul a massacre for so small a reward. Mormon ferocity was in some way at the bottom of it, and there must have been some religious fanaticism about it to bring the murderers up to the requisite bloodthirstiness.

Whatever the motive was, the facts fully prove the vileness and ferocity of Mormonism, and the absolute power which the heads of the church exercise over the members of it. This murder, beyond all reasonable doubt, was planned by BRIGHAM YOUNG and his associates, and executed by their faithful minions as an act of religious obedience. YOUNG evidently knew of it beforehand, and coolly, afterwards, made disposition of the proceeds. He was an accessory before as well as after the fact; and it is not at all likely that his henchmen either would or could have planned such an atrocious crime. The inspiration of it came from the Tithing House, and the plunder which followed it naturally found its way there.

That this wholesale outrage was the legitimate outgrowth of Mormonism we conscientiously believe. The entire system which is comprised under that name is, in itself, a gigantic crime, and crime is its natural product. Murder, robbery, lust and villainy of all kinds have characterized what, by an abuse of language, is called the Mormon "church;" and the judicial developments now going on must stir up in every reflecting mind an inquiry as to whether the Government is able to cope with this nest of land pirates and punish them adequately. Mormonism claims to be a "religion;" but it is just such a religion as the Thugs of India possessed—a religion which sanctions murder and all the crimes known to the decalogue. If to be a Mormon a man must also be an assassin, and must cut the throats of innocent women and children as a part of his religious duties, it is high time that such a religion was extirpated, not on religious, but on moral grounds.

The United States Government cannot afford to let this festering sore remain upon the body politic. It must bring not only LEE, and the other red-handed ruffians of the Nauvoo Legion to justice, but BRIGHAM YOUNG and his guilty associates, through whose orders this slaughter was committed. It is a mockery to speak of such a bloody and cruel organization as a "church," of such criminal acts as "religion," of such murderers as "bishops," and of such accessories to murder as "apostles." There is a desecration in the use of these terms in this connection which is only one degree removed, in criminality, from the crimes committed under their sanction. Let the whole murderous brood be rooted out, just as any other horde of highwaymen and cut-throats would be exterminated, without regard to the blasphemous pretense that Mormonism is a "religion" entitled to the protection of the law. It is the "religion" of fiends and incarnate devils, and the plea should be disregarded just as a similar plea would be if set up by Beelzebub and his infernal host.

THE Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, in the following passage relative to the mania for speculation and extravagance which seized upon the German people after the close of the Franco-Prussian war, conveys a lesson which it would be well for everybody on this side of the water to heed. He says:

"Encouraged by this apparent prosperity, the socialistic movement for some time rife among the workingmen proceeded from theory to action, sending up wages, and, with wages, rent to twice and thrice its former figure. Provisions followed in due course. Thus, when the crash came and reaction set in at home, German manufacturers not only found the purchasing power of their own country greatly reduced, but, what was equally bad, the cost of production had been increased to such a degree as to render it difficult for them to compete in the markets of the world. As one mill after the other was forced to stop short hours, so, again, it is true, fell; but the price of provisions, being regulated by the needs of the European family at large, remained what it was, and accordingly prevented the price of labor from getting back to anything like the figure it started from in 1871. Neither could the former frugal and industrious habits of the hands be quickly revived, nor the conscientious solidity, once characteristic of German workmanship, be restored immediately. Thanks to the combined influence of these various agencies, the commercial statistics of 1872 and 1873 assumed an unprecedented character, which struck terror into the national heart. In 1872, imports were estimated at 1,087,000,000 thalers, exports reaching only 773,000,000; in 1873 things looked still more gloomy, imports going up to 1,252,000,000 thalers, while exports went down to 767,000,000 thalers. When these returns of the commercial department became known, the ruin of German industry seemed to be at hand. But in healthy bodies disease effects its own cure. The surplus money gradually finding its way into other lands, there remained nothing for the population of this country to do but to curtail expenditure and return to work in earnest. The Custom House statistics for 1874, though as yet incomplete, show this process of reform to be in full swing."

THE foreign exports of flour and grain from New York for the week ending July 20, amounted to 51,175 barrels of flour, 836,410 bushels of wheat, and 255,482 bushels of corn. The lake port receipts for the same period reached an aggregate of 82,000 barrels of flour, 1,686,000 bushels of wheat, 1,069,000 bushels of corn, and 352,000 bushels of oats, in all instances an increase on those of the preceding week. The estimated movement of breadstuffs from the lake ports comprised 98,500 barrels of flour, 1,855,000 bushels of wheat, 1,253,000 bushels of corn, and 302,500 bushels of oats, showing in all the footings, other than wheat, which is a trifle amount less, an increase on those of the preceding week. The receipts at all the seaboard ports included 151,000 barrels of flour, 1,370,000 bushels of wheat, 750,000 bushels of corn, and 297,000 bushels of oats. There is an immense amount of grain on the move, probably over two millions on the canals and two millions on the lakes, and in transit to Great Britain some four millions more.

THEY had a shower of microscopic eggs up in Wisconsin, the other day. Every drop of a heavy thunder shower at Menasha, in that State, contained from fifteen hundred to two thousand eggs that, when magnified, disclosed a thin skin or shell formed of cells transversely placed, and the interior filled with an evenly, finely granulated substance. The jelly which composed each clot had the specific gravity of rainwater, was perfectly transparent and colorless, without odor or taste, but upon drying gave off a slightly fishy smell. Specimens of the water were taken and divided up among a number of scientists interested in microscopic investigations, with the result of whom the eggs hatched. The larvæ very closely resemble those of the mosquito family, although many times smaller than that winged musical instrument. The question for the naturalists to solve is, what these strange visitors are, and how they reached the clouds from whence they came.

THE National *Republican*, at Washington, having abandoned, for the time, its defense of the effort of a local committee in that city to extort contributions from national office-holders to carry on an imaginary political campaign, turns its attention to Cuba, and advocates a recognition of the Cuban insurgents by our Government. The paper, itself, is of no consequence whatever, and it matters but little what it advocates; but the gold speculators, at New York, tried to get up a panic in gold on the strength of this article, representing the paper as an organ of the Administration. It has, however, no connection with the Administration; and its screeds have as little weight, regarded as coming from any authoritative source, as would similar articles published in the Jericho *Bugle* or the Timicum *Echo*.

THE exports from New York last week were $5,203,632, against $5,013,248 the previous week. The exports of cotton, however, the past week, were only 1,895 bales, against 10,240 bales during the week before. It is an old rule that "when the cotton does not go out in exportation the gold must." Raw cotton constitutes about thirty-five per cent. of the value of our total exports of domestic products, including specie, while all varieties of breadstuffs constitute only about twenty per cent. of the total value of our exports. Hence, if the present depression in the cotton trade in England continues and the demand for our cotton does not revive at the usual time in the fall, there will be an increased necessity for the export of gold whenever there is a disposition to call foreign balances home.

THE clearings of the Chicago banks for last week foot up a total of $24,619,545 44, being nearly $5,000,000 in excess of those of the corresponding week of last year. This is one of the effects of the recent advances in grain and freights. The Western storekeepers and merchants were never before so barren of goods. They have been afraid to carry even the smallest stocks. Now, even a moderate demand for commodities in exchange for the wheat for which the farmer is receiving solid rolls of greenbacks, will be felt everywhere. Trade is reciprocal in its obligations, and the domestic trade more particularly so. All the indications so far warrant the conclusion that the present activity marks the commencement of a comparatively prosperous fall season.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has just rendered an important decision to the effect that a purchaser of cotton from the Confederate States, who knew that the money he paid for it went to sustain the rebellion, cannot in the Court of Claims recover the proceeds when it has been captured and sold under the captured and abandoned property act. This upon the ground that the government of the Confederacy had no existence except as an organized treason, its purpose, while it lasted, being to overthrow the lawful Government; and that its statutes, its decrees, and its authority gave validity to no act in its service or in aid of its purpose.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Kentucky votes for State officers a week from to-day.

The fall drive of Texas cattle is now on the way to Kansas.

The Sioux City Black Hills Transportation Company has "busted."

The air is yet full of wild balloons, and whisky is crookeder than ever.

The newly elected king of the Navigator's Island is a Pauper. That's his name.

At Bethlemen, N. H., there is a hotel called the Star. It is "the Star of Bethleham."

The first utterances of young Sartoris have been set to music—making him a sort of national heir.

The wheat which the grasshoppers went through near Red Oak, Iowa, is going to be the best of all.

Mrs. Tilton is a sufferer from a sore eye caused by a hot cinder. She has suffered much sore eyerony, of late.

The shipping and transportation interests are already reaping solid advantages from the revival of the grain trade.

The most money-making men now-a-days seem to be the lawyers who defend Tweed and the New York ring thieves.

The death rate among Baltimore children has considerably decreased since the free summer excursions were started.

One hunter, not long since, shot seventeen elk in a single hour, on the Humptulip river, in Chehalis county, Idaho.

The most profuse watering places about these days are to be found on the brows of the stump speakers now doing Ohio.

Opelika, Ala., is putting in claims as a summer resort. It is said there is no place in the United States freer from malaria.

A rise of one foot and eight inches in the water above Niagara Falls causes a rise of fifteen feet in the river below. Why is this?

This year the waiters in the White Mountain hotels are students at Bates College. It has been more or less the case for several years.

The falling off in the number of visitors to the great watering places, this season, is estimated as fully one-third their customary rolls.

The Cree and half-breed Indians in Winnipeg are holding insurrectionary meetings and threatening trouble to the Canadian authorities.

Late tests of Buena Vista stone made in Washington by competent chemists, have resulted very unfavorably to the already waning reputation of the stone as a building material.

Constantinople is threatened with a complete exhaustion of its supply of drinking water, and in all the religions they are praying for rain.

It is now said that a new feature is to be introduced into balls for clergymen, the promise being to pay so much salary "and your lawyer's bills."

Two of Governor Hayes' children are sick with scarlet fever, and it is possible that this misfortune may interfere with the General's canvass.

There is no scarcity of counties in Tennessee, but there seems to be a desire for Wisdom, and hence a new one, with that name, has been created.

The expenses of the Beecher defense have been met by notes signed by a number of leading members of the church and discounted at one of the New York banks.

Information from many localities in Virginia and North Carolina reports great damage to the growing crop of tobacco from long continued and heavy rains and storms.

Parties from San Francisco are about to erect saw mills on some of the streams of the Samoan Islands, for the purpose of cutting and sending hardwood timber to that port.

The large increase of applications from disabled soldiers for admission to the homes the present year makes it necessary to increase the buildings at all the branches.

Quite recently nineteen American horses were sold in Liverpool at a good price, thus marking, perhaps, the commencement of a new trade between England and America.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in describing a heavy rain-storm, says "the clouds just came down and mopped the earth." That is a very wet expression.

What is to be done with the great and growing libraries in the near future is a problem with which the custodians of the principal collections in this country are much occupied.

A heated contest is going on in England over the question whether women shall be allowed to enter the medical profession through the usual doors and on a common footing with men.

The Salisbury, Mass., mills, the largest woolen factories in this country, have closed for three months, on account of the accumulation of goods and slow sales during the past season.

Those who expected that the tunneling of the Hoosac mountain would develop rare minerals were disappointed. The rock consists almost wholly of mica schist, talcose schist and slate.

A company of Clevelanders have met with great success in gold mining operations near Daleonega, Georgia, and believe they have a bonanza equal to anything in California or Nevada.

"Here in cool grot." There is a wonderful ice cave near Decorah, Iowa. The passage-way into the cave is three-quarters filled up with ice, and there is a flooring of the same for twenty feet.

Don't smuggle. Letters and packages from foreign countries which are suspected of containing articles subject to duty, are hereafter to be opened by the owner in the presence of a custom house officer.

At the South Boston Iron Works there has just been turned out the heaviest steel-lined breech-loader ever constructed, weighing 82,280 pounds, or over a ton more than the famous Krupp gun exhibited at the Vienna exhibition.

Dr. Elliott Coues, of the United States Army, has written a very powerful work, entitled "Abstract of Results of a Study of the Genera Geomys and Thomomys; with addenda on the Osteology of Geomyids, and on the Habits of Geomys Tuza."

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Sartoris rides in her phæton again. Sartoris, Jr., takes his in a perambulator.

The latest and most effective instance of juvenile ink-slinging recorded is that of a Minnesota boy named Inger, who put a firecracker into an ink bottle, touched it off, and when the smoke cleared away found his younger brother lying dead with a severed jugular.

A sister of ex-Gov. Senter, of Tennessee, apparently died, and was about to be buried, when she returned to life. When asked to described her sensations, she said she had been with her father, long dead, all the time, and repeated conversations she had had with him.

Natt Head, whose name became so famous in the late political contest in New Hampshire, was the recipient, a few days ago, of a barrel of flour from Manchester, N. H., addressed at one end to "Gen. Natt Head," on the other end to "Nathaniel Head." The barrel of flour was returned to Manchester, the way-bill being indorsed as follows by the station agent at Hooksett, Mr. Head's residence: "There is no such person as Nathaniel Head to be found in Hooksett, and Gen. Natt Head refuses to pay for one end of a barrel of flour. He wants a whole barrel or none."

An official report, received at Lieutenant General Sheridan's headquarters on Saturday, states that in the recent attack by the Brule Sioux Indians on the Ponca Agency, two of the Sioux were killed and one mortally wounded; that about five hundred Poncas have left their reservation for the avowed purpose of hunting, and are now encamped on the Verdigree creek, about thirty-five miles from their agency. A report has reached Ponca Agency that Spotted Tail, with two hundred and sixty Sioux warriors, had left his reservation with the intention of visiting Ponca Agency, and massacring first the whites on the reservation and then the Poncas.

Olive Logan writes from Long Branch to the Baltimore *American*: Laugh while you may. Such a fit of the horrors as we've had this last week would freeze the fun out of Touchstone himself. One of our brightest belles—ugh! it gives one a shiver to write the words—has gone insane, and for three days she, who ten days ago was as much admired as any young woman here, has been making night hideous with her maniac howls, jumping out of windows, clutching passers by the throat, and refusing food in the fear of being poisoned. Unrequited love is said to be the cause, though in one of her sane moments the poor girl said, "I think I must have eaten too much lobster salad one night last week." Could anything be more indicative of the frightful extremes of tragedy and farce that are sometimes seen in the undivine comedy of life than an episode as this? And last evening, while the music was sounding and careless feet were dancing in the parlor, the wretched girl, barricaded in a remote room, where physicians were wrangling as to the propriety and possibility of bleeding her, was baying like a wolf against the moon. Her relatives were driven almost mad themselves with the excitement and horror of this fearful calamity, but the others danced on. "For some must laugh and some must weep—So runs the world away."

Loss of Life from Flood, Fire, Earthquake, Etc.

The loss of human life from flood, fire, earthquake, etc., during the last six months has been very great. The following shows the loss so far as the facts and figures have been published: By flood, in Toulouse, France, 215 (and probably more, these figures representing only the bodies found); from measles in the Fiji Islands, 50,000; by the overflow of the Danube, in Pesth, 600; from earthquakes, in New Grenada, 16,000; Asia Minor, 2,000; in the Loyalty Islands, where the earthquake was accompanied by a terrible tidal wave, 2,000; at San Cristobal, Mexico, 70; from famine in Asia Minor, 20,000; from marine disasters, by the loss of the Schiller, in the Scilly Islands, 350; the Gottenberg, off the Australian coast, 166; the Cadiz, 62; the Fu Sing, a Chinese steamer, 50; the American ship Violetta, 42; the Vicksburg, collision with icebergs, 40; the Thornabia, 29; the Cortes, 26; the George Batters, 21; the Bride, Bernr, Berlin (Japanese), and the Alice, 20 each; and the Lochnagar, 16. There have been other severe disasters on the South American, Chinese and English coasts which involved a serious loss of life, but it is impossible to estimate them, as the telegraph furnishes no record. From tornadoes and hurricanes the loss of life has been as follows: In Honduras, 200; Georgia, 517; Chili, 60; Louisiana, 20; France, 11; Missouri, 6; Mississippi, 11; Arkansas, 5; Michigan, 3; Wisconsin, 3; Illinois, 3; South Carolina, 2, and in Kansas, 1—total, 944. Thirty-five fires have been reported, by which 204 lives have been sacrificed. Only three of these have been accompanied by a heavy loss of life, being the burning of a match factory at Gottenberg, Sweden, 50; steamers at New Orleans, 75, and the recent Holyoke, Mass., church disaster, 92. Explosions, mainly in this country, have killed 207 people. Total, 78,812 in six months and the whole story not yet told.

The British Government, after buying up the telegraph lines of the various companies, has now discovered that the whole property was held merely on lease, reverting after a term of years to the railroads.

A nation of coffee guzzlers. The total annual consumption of coffee in Europe and the United States is 400,000 tons, or 800,000,000 pounds. Of this amount we consume 100,000 tons, or 200,000,000 pounds yearly.

Don't Make War on the Stomach.

If you are bilious, dyspeptic and constipated, don't make war on the stomach by unsuccessfully swallowing blue pills, strong purgatives and powerful astringents. Such a procedure dislodges digestion from the bowels, leaving stomach, liver and intestines, after the immediate effect, in a condition of greater disorder than before. That completer relief which remedies of the above description signally fail to give is obtained by using Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. And for the best of reasons. Biliousness is caused by inactivity of the liver, dyspepsia of weakness of the digestive organs, and constipation is produced by both these operating in unison together. The Bitters being a powerful stomachic, overcome indigestion by stimulating the secretion of gastric juice, relieve biliousness by promoting greater activity of the liver, and finally unclog the bowels to act with renewed regularity.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a family medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it.

For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic.

This wine combines the most agreeable and efficient salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic! Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and all there are a number of imitations offered to the public. I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Get the genuine.

Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

259 TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE 259

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach worms removed by the new Dr. Swift's Antidotes. Send for circular, or ask your druggist for a box of Dr. KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. It never fails. Price $1. MWF&*

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Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
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Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 6 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid or allowed at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws furnished at the office.

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Yacht Tip Top meets the S. A. and 2:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. MWF

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NO PATENT—NO PAY.

Send for a Circular.

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1875. THE 1875.

PITTSBURGH Commercial,

A Political, Literary, Commercial and General Newspaper,

DEVOTED TO THE

Best Interests of the People!

IN POLITICS,

The COMMERCIAL will hereafter, as heretofore be devoted to the support of Republican principles, maintaining its independence within the Republican Party, and claiming the right at all times to speak freely and fearlessly on the merits of men and measures. Party government is essential to a constitutional country, and journals claiming to be independent of party are usually also independent of principle. Faithful to the great convictions and aims upon which the Republican Party was based, it is the mouthpiece of no clique or faction, supporting a party solely because it believes that party is founded on principles of Right and Justice.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Of the COMMERCIAL will contain, from day to day contributions from able writers upon all subjects—Political, Literary, Scientific, Legal, Commercial, Foreign and Local—in which its views will be set forth plainly and independently, keeping in view the prime aim of the paper, which is the advancement of the best interests of all sections of the country.

THE MARKETS

Will, as heretofore, receive careful attention. Full telegraphic reports of the State of Business, will Prices Current, will be received daily from the Trade-centers of this country and Europe. The Produce Market, in all its branches, will be reported fully and accurately. As a commercial journal the COMMERCIAL stands second to no paper in the country. The Financial Column will give daily the ruling rates for money, and the prices of Stocks and Bonds at all the great trading points, with much interesting statistical matter.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY,

Embracing Poems, Sketches, Incidents of Travel, etc., will find a place in the columns of the COMMERCIAL, furnishing abundance of instruction and amusement for the family circle.

ITS NEWS DEPARTMENTS

Will always contain brief but accurate reports of all the occurrences of the day. Liberal expenditures will be made in securing special telegrams and correspondence from the great news centers of the country, so that readers of the COMMERCIAL can always rely on being served with early and reliable news.

In the department devoted to the publication of Local News will be found a complete daily history of the city and its environs, gathered by a corps of careful writers and set forth in attractive style.

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Weekly Commercial!

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THE FARMER,

THE MECHANIC,

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Will contain in condensed form all the

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DRY GOODS.

SATURDAY, JULY 24.

MEDIUM AND FINE SUMMER

Dress Goods and Silks!

William Semple,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,

Now Offers Most Remarkable Inducements to Purchasers of Dress Goods, &c. Many New Bargains opened this week.

AT 12½ CENTS,

Great Variety of Desirable Dress Goods,

In Many Cases Worth Fully Double.

At 15c. Yard wide Fine Suiting Linens.
At 15c. Gray Mixed Mohairs, worth 37½c.
At 12½c. Japanese Silks, usually selling at 25c.
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At 15c. Very Desirable New Dress Goods.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING

Most Decided Bargains

In New Lots of all Qualities of

Black Hernanias and Grenadines.
Dress Linens, all qualities.
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Jas. Caldwell & Co

Have just received a Large Assortment of Ladies' Linen Suits and Costumes, which they are offering at a REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT. on Early Season Prices.

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AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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ALL WOOL CASHMERES,

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JULY 6, 1875.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN

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During this month, while taking stock, we shall offer goods on hand at the lowest prices ever ed since 1862; will close out many of our new and choice patterns, to make place for others,

At Less Than Actual Cost.

A number of MADE-UP CARPETS, in Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain, will be sold at less than auction prices.

Call early and get the first choice of patterns.

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New No. 101 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS!

Oil Cloths,

Cocoa and China Mattings,

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IN EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE,

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The above magnificent property has passed into our possession. In the arrangements of its interior arrangements, its apartaments and Table, it shall equal any Hotel in the country.

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DRY GOODS.

SATURDAY, JULY 24.

LADIES' READY MADE SUMMER SUITS.

Costumes, Jackets, &c.

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FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

We are now offering Plain Linen Suits, Braided Linen Suits, Batiste Linen Suits, White Lawn and Cambric Suits; Jackets, Overdresses and Basques in Linen, Lawn and Batiste, Cashmere and Silk Jackets, Mantles and Polonaises, All Made in Best Manner and Most Fashionable Styles,

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Far Below Usual Prices.

LADIES, MISSES, CHILDREN, GENTLEMEN AND BOYS'

SHOES, BOOTS, &c.,

AT

Such Low Prices as to Secure Rapid Sale.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO'S., MARKET STREET,

ALL TH

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 24, 1875.

The following is the weekly report of the condition of the New York associated banks, as received by wire to-day:

Loans, decrease	$ 2,000,000
Specie, increase	534,500
Legal tenders, increase	1,210,900
Deposits, increase	1,192,000
Circulation, decrease	242,200
Reserve, increase	1,744,900

The following is the report of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending with July 24, 1875:

Exchanges	$5,370,075 38
Balances	983,344 70

—We are indebted to the *Legal Journal* for several decisions of interest to the banking fraternity.

In the case of the Lancaster County National Bank against George H. Moore the Supreme Court of this State held that where a bank discounts the note of a lunatic before proceedings had to adjudge him a lunacy, without any fraud in the transaction (the alleged lunatic being present when the note was offered for discount), and there having been nothing in his manner or conversation to put the officers of the bank on their guard as to his mental condition, the contract is on the part of the bank *executed*, and the fact of lunacy, even if it existed, is no defense. This is, however, on the facts of the particular case, and how it would be on an instrument under seal, or on a conveyance of land, *not decided*.

The Court also held that reports of defendant's insanity in the neighborhood, not brought home to the bank, is only hearsay evidence, and is inadmissible.

The facts in the case were as follows: Moore, the defendant, on December 30, 1871, had two notes discounted at the Lancaster County Bank, the proceeds were placed to his credit and were checked out by him. There was no allegation that the money was used improvidently.

On June 5, 1872, a petition *de lunatico* was presented against Moore, and on August 19th an inquisition was returned finding that Moore was a lunatic and had been so for about three years.

There was no proof that the bank had any knowledge of this condition of their customer; they in good faith loaned the defendant the money on his note.

The fact that the bank had no notice of the defendant's insanity seems to have been an important element in the case.

The proceedings in lunacy were not commenced until after the note was discounted, and the plaintiffs were not even affected with constructive notice. The Court says:

"We limit our decision in this case to its own facts, and do not decide the case of a contract made during proceedings in lunacy or after inquisition found. We leave the effect of *its pendens* in such a case until the point is raised. Nor does this decision apply to conveyances of land, or other instruments under seal.

"There was error in that portion of the charge referred to in the seventh assignment of error. The jury should have been instructed that if there was no fraud in the transaction, and the bank had no notice of the defendant's insanity the verdict should be for the plaintiffs."

—Judge White lately delivered an opinion in a case in which the fact of habitual drunkenness was set up as a defense by the legal representative of the indorser, who had been sued by the holder of the paper.

There was no direct or positive evidence that the defendant was intoxicated when he made the indorsements. Even if he had been, says Judge White, it would not avail as a defense against the plaintiff, who discounted the notes for the drawees in the regular course of business, unless the plaintiff had knowledge of that fact, of which there is no evidence. It was claimed that on account of habitual drunkenness the defendant's mind was in a condition of lunacy. It was charged that to constitute a good defense against an innocent holder, the evidence must be sufficient to establish the fact that the party had so completely lost his mind that he was incapable of understanding his own affairs or of exercising his reasoning powers, and consequently incapable of making any binding contract.

Where insanity of a fixed and permanent character has been proved, it is presumed to continue until restored sanity has been shown. In such a case the burden of proof would be on plaintiff to prove that the indorsements were made at lucid intervals. But where the insanity is only temporary, caused by drunkenness or excessive dissipation, the presumption is in favor of sanity, and in such case it is the duty of the defendant to prove that insanity existed at the time the indorsements were made.

The defense offered to show that two of the directors of the bank, plaintiffs in the case, had knowledge of the condition of defendant and to thus visit notice to the bank. On this power the judge charged even if they knew (of which there is no evidence) that the defendant was incapacitated by reason of intemperance from properly attending to business, yet their knowledge is not to be imputed to the bank, unless they communicated it to the board of directors, or unless the other proper officers had the same knowledge.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, July 22, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

To-day's business at the Stock Exchange has been but moderately active. Lake Shore and Western Union monopolized the attention of operators for the most of the day, with occasional spurts of activity in other stocks. Northwestern, which opened at 42¾, quietly sold off to 42, when a pressure of sales carried the price down to 41¾. This depression in price seems to indicate that the prospects of better business for the Western roads has been fully discounted.

Lake Shore has been as active as any of the list, but its fluctuations have been confined to a small radius. It seems to be hardening at 61, and yet but few are venturesome enough to hold it above that figure.

Western Union has been strong, showing an advance in prices, while other stocks were dull and drooping. The talk of the street favors higher prices for it.

Pacific Mail operators have evidently discounted, or do not believe the rumors of yesterday. This stock steadily declined from 39¾ at the opening to 38¾.

C. C. and I. C. has been in demand and advanced to 4¾.

Wabash was strong in the early dealings, opening at 7, selling up to 7¼, declining to 6¾ @7 at the close.

At the close prices were a shade firmer, but without special feature.

Gold remains heavy and money abundant at 2 per cent.

Yours truly,
TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 24, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112	112¼	112¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	119¼	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867	118	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865	117¼	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	117¼	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, registered	118	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, coupon	118¾	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868	118¾	....	....	....	....	....
10-40's	113	....	....	....	....	....
10-40's, coupons	113	....	....	....	....	....
Currency 6's	121	....	....	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	80¾	80¾	81¼	81	81¼	81¾
Quicksilver	13½	....	....	14	....	....
Pacific Mail	38¾	38¾	39	38¾	39¼	39¼
Panama	135	....	....	....	....	....
Adams Express	100	....	....	....	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	....	....	....	....	....
American Express	....	....	....	....	....	....
United States Exp	40	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y. Central	104½	....	....	....	....	104¾
Erie	14¾	14¾	....	14¾	14¾	14¾
Michigan Central	97	98	....	98	....	....
Michigan Southern	61	61	61¼	61¼	61¾	61¾
Cleveland & Pitts	91¾	....	....	91¾	....	....
Chicago & Northw'n	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Do. preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rock Island	....	105	105¼	105¼	105¾	105¾
St. Paul common	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	37¼	36¾
Do. preferred	....	61	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
Wabash common	....	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	....	23¾	23¾	23¾	24	....
Union Pacific	74¾	74¾	....	....	74¾	74¾
Harlem	....	123½	....	124½	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	....	25¾	....	25¾	....	....
Atlantic & Pac. Tel	21¾	....	....	....	....	14
Iron Mountain	15	....	....	16¼	....	....
C. C. & I. C.	4¾	4¾	5	4¾	4¾	4¾

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	50¼	....
Reading, sales	35¾	....
United Cos. of N. J., sales	130	....
Oil Creek	50	55
Lehigh Valley	61¾	61¾
Allegheny Valley	....	90
Penn'a R. R. consolidated, sales	46	....
P. C. & St. L., im. b	....	78

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 112¾.
GOLD.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Gold opened at 112¾, fell off to 112, advanced to 113¼ and closed at 112¾. Borrowing rates were 1, 2 and 3 per cent. per annum and 1-64 per cent per diem; loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds closed steady. Railroad bonds firm in late dealings. Chicago and Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds were in demand at 75. Union Pacific land grants brought 90¾, and sinking funds 96. State bonds quiet at nominal prices. The stock market was dull but moderately strong, closing, however, active and strong, when the best prices of the week were reached in some shares, notably Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Western Union and Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central. Lake Shore advanced to 61¾, Western Union to 81¾, Union Pacific to 75, Rock Island to 105¾, Northwestern to 42¾, Northwestern preferred to 61¾, Fort Wayne to 98, New York Central to 104¾, Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central to 17¾, Erie to 14¾, Ohio and Mississippi 23¾, Michigan Central to 98, Michigan Southern to 61¾, Cleveland & Pittsburgh to 91¾, Chicago & Northwestern to 41¾, Do. preferred to 59¾, Rock Island to 105¾, St. Paul to 36¾, Do. preferred to 59¾, Wabash to 6¾, Fort Wayne to 98, Ohio & Mississippi to 24, Union Pacific to 74¾, Harlem to 124½, Hannibal & St. Joe to 25¾, Atlantic & Pac. Tel to 14, Iron Mountain to 16¼, C. C. & I. C. to 4¾. Transactions aggregated 69,000 shares, of which 15,000 were of Lake Shore, 5,000 Northwestern, 4,000 St. Paul, 21,000 Western Union and 4,000 Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Tel. Co	80¾	Rock Island	105¾
Pacific Mail	39	St. Paul	36¾
Adams Express	99½	Do preferred	59¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	82	Wabash	6¾
American Ex	57½	Wabash preferred	17
U. S. Express	42½	Fort Wayne	98
New York Central	104¾	Ohio & Mississippi	24
Erie	14¾	Do preferred	36¾
Do preferred	36¾	Ohio & Mississippi 2's	75
Harlem	124½	C. C. & I. C	4¾
Do preferred	135	Burlington & Q	99
Mich. Central	97½	Del. & Lack	127
Lake Shore	61¾	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	22
Illinois Central	97¾	Union Pac. stock	74¾
Cleveland & Pitts	91¾	Sterling Loan 6's	103
Chicago & N. W	41¾	Union Pac. lds	102¾
Do preferred	59¾	Hannibal & St. Jo.	25¾
R. I. & P.	105¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	119¼	5-20's, 1867	119¼
5-20's, 1862	118¾	5-20's, 1868	118¾
5-20's, 1864	116¾	10-40's	113¾
5-20's, 1865	117¼	New 5's	113¾
5-20's, 1865, new	116¾	Currency 6's	121

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	101	Virginia, new	33
Tennessee, old	50	Virginia, old	36
Tennessee, new	50		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, July 24, 1875.

Business was fairly active to-day for the close of the week, and the time of the year, the volume of trade being fully up to, if not above the average. Values were generally steady and unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,948	Apples, bbls	200
Cheese, bxs	357	Corn, bus	503
Wheat, bus	360	Oats, bus	2,800
Butter, pkgs	64	Potatoes, bus	369
Hay, bales	195		

The receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week ending Saturday, July 24, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending	July 3.	July 10.	July 17.	July 24.
Flour, bbls	9,840	4,652	9,821	9,429
Apples, bbls	174	91	178	763
Cheese, bxs	661	2,756	2,841	2,221
Corn, bushels	2,013	3,777	5,000	3,807
Wheat, bus	6,217	6,154	8,527	5,451
Barley, bus	.....	950	450	2,146
Rye, bus	940	2,132	333	.....
Oats, bus	20,798	17,611	14,256	13,405
Butter, pkgs	243	216	199	149
Bacon, lbs	886	3,822	1,963	13,209
Bacon, tcs	580	530	603	1,130
Potatoes, bus	16,840	5,418	11,755	6,367
Hay, bales	2,518	3,492	2,229	1,169

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Business continued very limited, with light receipts. Wheat is excited and higher, but rather nominal; we quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 48@1 50 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 45@1 47; Ohio and Illinois amber $1 40@1 32; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 37@1 40; spring wheat is higher. No. 2 Chicago ruling at $1 32@1 35. Corn is quiet but somewhat firmer. We quote car at 75@76c for prime yellow; 74@75c for mixed and white. Shelled was steady at 75@76c per bushel for yellow; 73@74c for high-mixed; 70@72c for low-mixed and white. There is not much doing in oats. We quote at 50@60c per bushel for white; mixed 57@58c. Rye was quiet and nominal at $1 09@1 10. Milling prices of corn and oats ruled 2@3 above these quotations.

FLOUR—Market firm and very active in the jobbing trade. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 80@8 00; amber $7 20@7 50; red wheat flour $6 60; in sacks 30c off ₩ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin ₩ 25@50; Minnesota ₩ 50@7 00; red winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75; rye flour $5 00; Graham flour $5 50@5 75; self-rising flour, in 6 ₩ packages, $3 25 ₩ dozen packages; cornmeal $3 75; cornmeal $4 50@5 00.

HAY—We quote prime timothy, on track, at $20 00@22 00 ₩ ton; No. 2, $18 00@19 00; upland prairie nominally $16 00@17 00. Sales from store were slow at $21 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $27 00@30 00 for No. 1; $23 00@25 00 for No. 2.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at 90c@$1 00 ₩ cwt; short, $1 00@1 10 ₩ cwt; in doings, $1 15@1 35 ₩ cwt; chopped feed $1 60@1 70 ₩ cwt; oil meal $1 60@2 00 ₩ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Choice grades of new move freely at $3 00@4 00 per barrel; medium grades slow at $2 00@3 00 per barrel.

BEANS—The market is quiet. We quote prime white navy at $2 85@3 00 ₩ bushel; medium $1 85@1 90; fair to good $1 70@1 80.

BEESWAX—There is a light trade at 30c in round lots; jobbing transactions rule at 33@35c.

BUTTER—Market firm for strictly fresh receipts of dairy grades. Fresh lots of choice sell readily at 20@22c per pound; fair to good 14@16c; common 10@12c.

CHEESE—The market is firm and active. We quote at 10¼@11¼c per ₩ for prime Ohio factory; York Goshen 13@14c; New Skim 6@7c; Limberger 14@16c.

EGGS—Offerings in a fair supply and transactions were easy and active at 19c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FEATHERS—We note round lot transactions at 50@55c. A light jobbing business is reported at 60c.

FRESH FRUITS.—Raspberries are in plentiful supply and move slowly at 12@14c per quart. Blackberries are in good supply at 14@16c. Tennessee plums are quoted at $8 00@10 00 per stand; $4 00@5 00 per bushel. Watermelons are quoted at $20 00@25 00 per hundred. The first pears of the season were on sale today; quoted at $6 00@8 00 per barrel.

POTATOES—There was an active business done, with a liberal supply, and prices are very easy at $2 00@2 25 ₩ barrel.

SEEDS—We quote seed buckwheat steady at $1 75 ₩ bushel; flaxseed firm at $1 95@2 00; timothy seed is in a little inquiry at $3 00 per bushel.

VEGETABLES—The demand is fair with a liberal supply, and prices lower. Bermuda onions in boxes are jobbing at 75c@$1 00 ₩ box. Tomatoes rulled at $2 00@2 50 ₩ box. Cucumbers $1 25@1 50 ₩ crate. Cabbages $1 50@2 00 ₩ barrel.

Groceries and Provisions.

GROCERIES—The trade in groceries to-day was steady but slow at unchanged values. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.	₩ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	15½ c	Standard A	10@10¼c
Choice Rio	14 c	Standard A	10¾@10¾c
Prime Rio	12½c	Do. extra C	10¼@10½c
Good Rio	11½c	Fair to good refining	9¾@10c
Java	33½c	Extra B—yellow	9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	9¾@ 9¾c
Rio, in papers	18 c	Cut loaf	12½@12¾c
Rio, bulk	17½c	Crushed	12 @12½c
Java, in papers	30 c	Powdered	11¾@12c
Java, in bulk	29½c	Granulated	11¼@11¾c
Teas.		*Molasses.*	₩ gal.
Young Hyson	50@$1 00	Strly ch'e N. O.	72@75c
Gunpowder	50@ 1 25	Prime	70c
Imperial	45@ 1 00	Ex. choice	65c
Japan	55@ 1 00	*Syrups.*	₩ lb.
Oolong	25@ 85	Ex. white drips	55c
Fancy	1 00	Sugar drips	50c
Souchong	25@ 85	Lower grades	35@50c
Rice.		*Starch.*	
Choice Carol'a	8½c	Pearl	5 c
Patna	7½@8 c	Silver gloss	9½c
Rangoon	7½@7¾c	Corn	10½c
Spices.		*Soaps.*	
Cloves	35 c	Fish soap	₩ box...$1 50
Allspice	17½@18c	Babbitt's best	₩ lb 7 00
Cassia	33 @35 c	Do. N. Y. City	₩ lb. 9½c
Nutmegs	$1 55@1 40	German mottled	7½c
Pepper	25 c	*Candles.*	
Candies.		Bl'cards, in 10-lb pkgs	8c
Star, full weight	18 c	Bl'cards, in ₩ paper	8c
Stearine	16 c		

FOREIGN FRUITS—Trade continues active at firm prices. We note: Malaga grapes, ₩ box, $2 75; London layers do, $4 25; Valentias 11½c ₩ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ₩ lb. Currants—new 7½c. Citron 25c. Prunes 8½c. Almonds—Languedoc 22c; do shelled 36c; do Tarragona 25c; do Jordan 30c; Ivica 15c. Walnuts—Naples 16c; French do 14c, Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 7@8c. Lemons—Messina, ₩ box, $5 00. Oranges—Messina, ₩ box, $5 50. Cocoanuts $6 00 ₩ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Business is fairly active at steady prices. We quote: Tomatoes, 3-lb cans, ₩ doz, $1 60@2 00; peaches, 3-lb cans, ₩ doz, $2 25; corn, 2-lb cans, ₩ doz, $2 00; Lima beans, 2-lb cans $2 25; string beans, 2-lb cans, $1 75; cherries, 2-lb cans, $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-lb cans, $1 75@2 00; strawberries, 2-lb cans, $2 25; raspberries, 2-lb cans, $2 50; asparagus, 2½-lb cans, $3 75; pineapples, 2-lb cans, $1 00; pears, 2-lb cans, $2 25; pint pickles, $1 25; quart pickles, ₩ doz, $2 25; gallon pickles, ₩ doz, $5 00; chow-chow, 1,000 pickles, $4 50; half bbls containing 600 pickles, $3 25.

TOBACCO—The market is steady with a moderately good demand and unchanged values as follows:

Manufactured.			
Spun roll	60@63c	Six Twist	43@56c
Black Navy	56@58c	Smoking—Granulated	50@75c
Black Tens	57@60c	*Leaf Tobacco.*	
Louisville Navy	63@68c	Western Leaf—	
Louisville Cav	68@70c	Wrappers	18@28c
Virginia Navy	62@66c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Tens	58@64c	Ohio Seed wrap	18@25c
Virginia Cav	60@65c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Double Thick	63@66c	Conn. (choice)	
Flounders	64@66c	wrapper	90@70c
Bright pounds	53@61c	Conn. filler	12@15c
Black Quarters	57@62c	Havana w'p's	125@250
Rough & Ready	50@55c	Havana fillers	50@125
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	*Cigars—*	
Fine Cut	55@70c	Penn'a Seed	$15@20
Cut and Dry	33@42c	Connecticut	25@36
Scotch Snuff	65@75c	Seed & Havana	20@35
Black Snuff	60@65c	Havana	60@150

FISH—There is a steady trade. Old are weak and lower, while the new catch is inactive demand and has advanced about $1 00 per bbl. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess mackerel, ₩ bbl	$20 00	Round herr'g	$6 25@6 75
No. 1 mess	19 00	White fish, ₩ bbl	6 00
Extra No. 1 shore	17 00	Salt herring, ₩ bbl	5 00
Extra No. 1 bay	13 00	half bbl	3 50@4 75
No. 1 shore	13 00	Lake trout, do	5 75
New No. 2	9 50	Labrador herring	4 50
New No. 3	8 00	₩ bbl	$7 00@7 50
Boneless codfish		Potomac, ₩ bbl	7 75
₩ lb	7@7¼c		

Provisions.

The market is active and somewhat excited. We note an advance of ½c on hams and ½c on shoulders. Receipts are liberal, having been 12,263 pieces and 1,185 tierces for the week.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10c ₩ lb; rib sides are quoted at 13c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 13¾c.

HAMS—Are firm with an upward tendency. We quote plain sugar-cured at 14c ₩ lb; canvassed do 14½c. Sugar-cured shoulders at 11c ₩ lb; do canvassed 11¼c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 14½c; do canvassed 14¾c; dried beef, sugar-cured, 15c; canvassed 15c; beef tongues, ₩ dozen, ₩ 50; ham sausage, 10c.

MESS PORK—There is an steady feeling. We quote at $21 75@22 00 ₩ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₩ lb, 12½c; half bbls do 13c; in buckets, 13¾c; in 2-lb caddies, 15c; in 3-lb caddies do, 15½c; in 5-lb pails do, 17½c; in 5-lb do, 17¼c; in 5-lb do, 17c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 00 ₩ gallon; No. 1 do 90c; No. 2, 85c.

TALLOW—Sales at 8¾c ₩ lb for choice, and 8c for inferior.

The Cincinnati *Price-Current* reviews the week's provision market as follows: "Trade in hog products has taken slow the first of the week, and the tone of the market was weaker under liberal receipts of hogs in Chicago and a moderate consumptive demand for leading articles, while speculation seemed to betame. The few light sales for the week ending Saturday were generally smaller than during the corresponding week last year, the only article showing an increase being barreled pork. But during the last few days there has been a stronger tone to the market under a more active speculative demand, although consumptive orders have not increased much. The demand is largely for covering short contracts this month and next. There is a strong undertone to the market, and the large holders seem to feel confidence that stocks of all articles here are much smaller than they have been estimated to be, or than is popularly supposed, so that they are indifferent about selling, and there is a large part of the supply which is virtually held off the market. The advance in wheat and the more active trade in that article is having a stimulating effect upon provisions, the past week or two, and a sympathetic feeling which must effect all kinds of business, from any direct influence which one market exerts upon the other. The market closes quite buoyant, with light offerings of most articles."

Petroleum—Weekly Review.

July 24.—The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined eastward by the various railroads, including the Allegheny Valley, West Penn, Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh and Connellsville:

	Reets crude Bbls.	Exp's P. R. R. Bbls.	Exp's A. V. R. Bbls.	Exp's P. & C. Bbls.
Monday, July 19	3,640	.....	1,182	2,211
Tuesday, July 20	4,562	.....	1,702	2,239
Wednesday, July 21	4,599	.....	2,251	344
Thursday, July 22	5,240	.....	2,013	1,710
Friday, July 23	6,288	.....	357	.....
Saturday, July 24	5,598	.....	3,599	.....
Totals for week	29,387	.....	12,157	6,534
Since Jan. 1	557,405	1,053,113	692,195	381,[illegible]
To July 24, 1875	587,380	1,053,113	705,249	388,415
Same time 1874	1,154,369	86,760	477,300	.....
Same time 1873	1,063,368	32,443	436,728	.....
Same time 1872	646,672	87,744	312,145	70,000
Same time 1871	627,202	60,527	267,343	.....
Same time 1870	624,490	87,053	282,213	.....
Same time 1869	655,179	70,002	214,471	.....
Same time 1868	682,147	91,451	255,889	.....

BUSINESS.—The course of the week in petroleum circles was quiet and steady, without any material fluctuation in value. The week closed at about the same prices as it opened, with a good business throughout. The only event of interest was the commencement of delivery of oil by pipe, to various refineries by the Columbia Conduit Company. The sales during the week were as follows:

	Parkers.	Other points.
Monday	25,000	2,000
Tuesday	25,500	1,100
Wednesday	13,000	1,200
Thursday	27,500	3,700
Friday	11,500	1,500
Saturday	21,500	2,500
Total	125,000	12,100
Last week	126,000	8,450

Refined has been quiet without material change at depressed values. The prices ruling for refined this week are the lowest of the year so far. The movement, eastward and continues very active, from which we conclude that the export trade is large.

CRUDE RECEIPTS—The following are the receipts from all parts by rail and river for the past two weeks:

Week ending.	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	25,400	29,387

The following are the crude receipts from all parts by river and rail for the past eleven years from—

	Barrels.
January 1st to July 24th, 1875	557,380
Same time 1874	1,154,369
Same time 1873	1,063,368
Same time 1872	646,672
Same time 1871	627,202
Same time 1870	624,490
Same time 1869	655,179
Same time 1868	682,147
Same time 1867	647,908
Same time 1866	700,000
Same time 1865	206,106

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various routes for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Allegheny Valley R. R	12,902	12,157
Pgh. and Connellsville R. R	8,447	6,534
Total	21,350	18,691

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past five years, from January 1st to July 24th:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Penn'a. R. R.	60,527	87,744	32,443	86,795	1,053
A. V. R. R.	307,365	313,145	453,728	477,900	125,215
P. C. & St. L.	.....	.....	.....	.....	238,415
Total R. R.	367,870	400,889	486,171	564,695	329,717

SATURDAY.

CRUDE—We quote Combat pipe at wells at 82½@83c; United do 75c; immediate shipment on the cars at Parker's ₩ 100 bbl 102½. Transactions were not very heavy, being 14,000 bbls at Parkers, and 1,800 barrels at other points in the oil regions.

REFINED—There is a quiet market with a somewhat firmer tone. Spot lots in New York are scarce and advancing. We quote standard white on the cars at 8¾@8¾c, as to location. New York delivery rules at 11¾@11¾c for spot; 11¾@11¾c for August. Philadelphia is quoted higher with the closing prices 8¾c for prompt, and 8¾c for August 15th; do in shipping order 8¾@8¾c; refined 11¾c for prompt, and 11¾c for August 15th; cases 16@17½c; naptha 8¾c. Philadelphia delivery—refined 10¾@11c; naptha 10¾c for August 15th. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 10½c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Market steady; standard white 10¾@10¾c; crude 4¾c, cases 15½c. Sales none; futures—nothing doing.

PARKERS, July 24.—Market quiet and steady; United 75c; immediate $1 02½.

TITUSVILLE, July 24.—Market very quiet at $1 02¾@1 03¾.

OIL CITY, July 24.—Market quiet at $1 02¾.

ROCKERTOLL, July 24.—Market firm and without business at $1 00@1 02½.

PETROLEA, July 24.—Market quiet; sales at $1 01¾@1 02¾.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J Bushnell	National O W	969
J Bushnell	Vesta O W	962
J Bushnell	Crystal O W	943
R S Duncan	Citizens O W	480
N W Stevenson	Central O W	449
J Bushnell	Standard O W	320
H W Bailey	Empire O W	313
W F Baum	Loomis O W	255
Geo M Robinson	Loomis O W	235
C E Speer	Citizens O W	161
Geo M Robinson	Central O W	154
B S Duncan	Penn O W	135
Total		5,021

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & F	Warden, F & Co, Phila	251
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, F & Co, Phila	577
Central Ref. Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	474
H S A Stewart	Central Ref Co, Phila	420
W F Logan & Co	John F Logan, Phila	104
J A McKim & S	John F Logan, Phila	456
J C Kirkpatrick	John F Logan, Phila	150
King & Goodwin	George Pohl, Phila	1,000
Total		2,021

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Drove Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, July 24, 1875.

There was but little doing to-day in the way of sales, buyers as a general thing having supplied themselves and wended their way homeward or to the Eastern markets. We could hear of but one deck of sheep sold on the yards being sold, and some odds and ends of cattle. The prices paid were the same as those ruling yesterday. If the run for the coming week should not exceed that of last week, another good market may be anticipated.

The following were the figures at which the market closed:

CATTLE.

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$7 00@7 25
Choice, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	6 60@6 75
Good, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs	5 75@6 00
Common, 900 to 1,000	5 00@5 50
Bulls	3 00@4 00
Texans	3 25@4 00

HOGS.

Philadelphias	$7 75@8 00
Light Yorkers	7 60@7 80
Medium Yorkers	7 40@7 50
Roughs and inferior	6 00@7 75

SHEEP.

Extra, 95 to 100 lbs	$5 25@5 50
Good, 85 to 90 lbs	4 75@5 00
Fair, 75 to 80 lbs	4 50@4 75

MILCH COWS.

Extra good milkers	$60 00@70 00
Good do	50 00@55 00
Fair milkers	40 00@45 00
Common milkers	25 00@30 00

[By Associated Press.]

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Cattle — Receipts 800 head. Market quiet, weak and easy. Fair to extra steers $4 50@6 60; though fancy cattle $7 50@8 75; butchers' and stockers $3 00@4 00. Shipments 2,200 head.

Hogs—Receipts 8,000 head. Market active and firm at full prices; heavy $7 00@7 75; light $7 50@8 05; closing weaker with a downward tendency; most sales were at $7 50@7 90. Shipments 2,500 head.

Sheep—Prices nominally unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—Hogs active and higher; common to good extra $7 50@7 75.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—Hogs steady and higher; shippers $7 00@7 25; bacon $7 25@7 40; butchers' $7 40@7 62½. Cattle firm; good to prime natives $5 75@6 00; medium to fair $4 85@5 10.

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

[By Matthew Addy & Co.]

July 24.—The market continues dull for all grades. Best brands of charcoal foundry remain firm at quotations.

There is scarcely any demand for low grades, and quotations must be considered somewhat nominal.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK.

July 24.—Manufactured copper steady; new sheathing 30c; ingot lake firm at 23@23¼c. Pig iron dull; Scotch $29 50@32 25; American $22 00@27 00. Rivets sheet 11@12c. Nails heavy; cut $2 15@3 25; clinch $5 00@5 50; horseshoes $5 00@6 00.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 24, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and nominally unchanged; shipping extras $5 67½.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and prices lower; No. 2 spring $1 21 seller August; $1 19¾ seller September; No. 3 $1 11. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 76c seller August; 74½c seller September. Oats steady with a fair demand; No 2 54c seller July; 40½c seller August; 37¼c seller September; nominally 51½@ cash. Rye dull and prices unchanged. Barley easier and in fair demand and weak at $1 01 seller September; 99c seller October.

SE

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Subscribers to the "Commercial" residing at Oakland and Bellefield, will hereafter be served by Mr. A. KNOX, the authorized carrier. All persons desiring the COMMERCIAL can have it delivered promptly at their residence, by leaving their names at the counting room, or with the carrier.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 25, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.115	62	94	N.	Light.	Clear.
2 P. M.	30.029	87	51	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.029	75	73	S.	Fresh.	Fair.

Mean barometer...30.069 Highest thermom...88
Mean thermometer...75 Lowest thermom.....59

Election of Councilmen.

Special elections were held Saturday in the Third and Ninth wards, Allegheny, for members of the Common Council, to fill the unexpired terms of Mr. Pentecost, of the Third ward, and Messrs. Weaver and Chiverton of the Ninth ward, all of whom lately resigned. In the Third ward, Mr. Swindell, the member-elect for next year, was chosen. In the Ninth ward Messrs. John Hughes and Patrick Wall were elected.

For County Treasurer.

The card of Mr. James G. Murray, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for County Treasurer, will be found in another column. Mr. Murray is being strongly urged by many friends and will undoubtedly show much strength in the coming convention. He is a resident of Upper St. Clair township, and is well known throughout the county, especially in the country districts. Mr. Murray is now satisfactorily filling the position of County Commissioner.

A Scaffold Accident.

Saturday afternoon Valentine Cartus, George Berger and J. S. Vogel were engaged in frescoing the ceiling of Wesley Chapel, corner of Liberty and Seventeenth streets, when a plank of the scaffold on which they were standing broke, precipitating Cartus and Berger to the floor, a distance of fifteen feet. Along with the two men who went down went a piece of one of the boards, which fell upon Cartus' face, almost knocking his right eye out, cutting his face deeply immediately below the eye, and gashing his nose and mouth. Berger was only slightly bruised.

Beautiful and Valuable.

We are indebted to Mr. W. P. Wooldridge, Agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, for copies of two very beautiful and very useful pamphlets. The one is entitled "Accidents, Emergencies and Poisons," and contains full information for treating all kinds of injuries from accidents and all other emergency description, with antidotes for poisons, etc. The other is "Care of the Sick," with valuable hints upon diet, ventilation, etc. Copies can be had gratuitously on application at the agent's office, No. 49 Fifth avenue.

Premiums to Railroad Engineers and Firemen.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has determined that hereafter premiums shall be paid to engineers and firemen on all lines operated by it according to certain specifications. Monthly premiums to engineers and firemen showing best results for preceding month will be $20 and $10 respectively; annual premiums showing best average results for preceding year will be $100 and $50 respectively for first premium, and $75 and $37 50 respectively for second premium. No engineer or fireman shall be entitled to a premium for the month in which such misconduct occurs. In such cases the premium will be paid to the man showing the next-best results.

The Braddocks Fire.

Fire Marshal Livingston furnishes the following statement of losses and insurance of the fire at Braddocks:

Mrs. Barbara Steen, two-story frame. Loss, $1,700; insurance, $1,000. Two-story brick. Loss, $700; insurance $2,000.

Louis Grabe, two story frame. Loss, $2,000; insurance, $1,800. Loss on stock and household goods, $1,000; no insurance.

Henry Hass, tenant of Grabe's. Loss, household goods, $50; no insurance.

Peter McGurk, two-story fame, unoccupied. Loss $1,000; insurance $1,000.

Wm. Fausett, two-story double frame. Loss, $2,000; insurance, $1,600.

Richard Stevens, tenant. Loss in household goods, $75; no insurance.

Prof. Wm. Schwenke, tenant. Loss, household goods, $500; no insurance.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate by Order of the Probate Court of Jefferson County, Ohio, at Steubenville, at the Court House, on Monday, the 2d Day of August, 1875, at 2 P. M.

Joseph V. McCleary, administrator, with the will annexed, of Beverly McGee, deceased, will sell at the time and place above mentioned, the old homestead of Beverly McGee, situated on the Ohio river, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, between Legrange, Jefferson county, Ohio, and Rush Run of the same county.

This is a general description of the premises and location: Coal shaft at each of the above points; 192 acres of the lower strata of coal, about 75 acres of the upper vein; landing at all stages of the river; on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad runs through the premises; there is 192 acres of surface; also, an extensive limestone quarry on the premises also, all the necessary advantages for a rolling mill or furnace. The land must be sold. Terms easy.

JOSEPH V. MCCLEARY.
Portland, Jefferson county, Ohio.
By J. F. DATON, his attorney.

Minor Accidents.

A lad named Zimers, residing on Twenty-eight street, South Side, had an arm broken Saturday by falling from a shade tree in front of the National Bank, on Carson street.

A man named Kearney, employed at the new cupola building at Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, fell from a scaffold Saturday. Several stones from the platform fell on him, one of which struck his foot and crushed it. One of his legs was also brnised and cut.

Friday evening Teresa Haas, a domestic, employed by Mr. Miller, who keeps a saloon at No. 718 Carson street, cut her hand in a fearful manner while washing windows. She received a dangerous gash across the wrist, severing an artery, and it is very probable she would have bled to death had it not been that Dr. Chesstown fortunately happened to be passing at the time. He was called in and succeeded in stopping the flow of blood.

About half-past eight o'clock Saturday evening a little boy about five years of age fell into the vault of the water-closet at the Germania Garden, on Allegheny. The crowd was attracted to the spot by the screams of the boy, and poles were lowered for him to take hold of, but he was so weak and frightened that he was unable to help himself. Finally one of the barkeepers procured a step-ladder and descending rescued the lad, who was sent home in an exhausted condition.

While the Robert Liddell and the Pittsburgh base ball clubs were playing a match on the old Fair Grounds, Friday afternoon, an accident took place by one of the members letting a bat slip as he struck at a ball, hitting an Irish laborer on the head, cutting a fearful gash and for the time knocking the man senseless. He was carried to the office of Dr. Butterfield, and his injuries were attended to.

A little boy named Linsinger, aged about two years, while playing in front of his father's house, on Howard street, Allegheny, Saturday, was run over by a spring wagon and badly injured.

Last evening about six o'clock one of the shafts of a buck wagon was caught in the iron framework on the rear end of a Rebecca street car, when the latter was turning the corner at Lacock and Federal streets, Allegheny. The car dragged the horse attached to the wagon several feet, breaking the shaft and the harness.

MILITARY PARADE.

Proposed Reception of the Returning Soldiers at Titusville.

The Duquesne Greys and Knap's battery of this city and the Oil City Greys will break camp at Chautauqua this morning, and will take a special train for home. They will stop at Titusville, where arrangements have been made for a grand reception by the citizens, and a parade by the troops. Commander Carter, of the Citizen's Corps, of Titusville, has issued orders, directing the members of the corps to assemble at nine o'clock A. M. in full dress uniform to receive the visitors and escort them to the Mansion. At 3:45 the parade will take place, and the column will move in the following order:

Police under Chief.
Titusville Citizens' Corps Band.
Titusville Citizens' Corps.
Great Western Band.
Duquesne Greys.
Oil City Greys.
Common Council.
Knap's Battery.

The command will be reviewed by the Mayor and city officials, on Franklin street, where a stand has been erected for their accommodation.

On the evening of the 12th of August, Jupiter and Venus will approach within one degree of each other, presenting a rare and beautiful spectacle. So says an astronomical authority.

"A RIGHTEOUS MAN REGARDETH THE LIFE OF HIS BEAST."

A Sermon by Rev. John S. Sands.

At the Eighth U. P. Church, last evening, Rev. John S. Sands, pastor, preached to a large audience as follows:

Proverbs 12:10: "A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast."

My attention has lately been called to a society organized in our city under the name of the "Allegheny County Humane Society." It is, perhaps, better known to us as the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." Its object is certainly one that ought to secure for it the sympathy and practical cooperation of all good people. Although it has been in operation but a little while, and has had but limited resources at its command, yet judging from its annual report, and the history of its doings from time to time recorded in our daily papers, the society has already accomplished a good and praiseworthy work. It is about time, my hearers, that some such organized effort should be made in this direction. We have societies for securing men their rights, societies for securing women their rights, societies for the protection of capital, and societies innumerable for the protection of labor, and why should we not have one for securing our dumb animals their rights. They have rights, prized by them, and God-given, which men are morally bound to respect. Their rights are in a thousand and one ways trampled upon and ignored. They are not able to speak for themselves, and if those whom God has gifted with speech do not speak for them, they must quietly suffer. It is refreshing then to find among us men and women who are willing to move in the matter, and gratifying to know that through their efforts many abuses have already been corrected and much cruelty prevented. I wish to call your attention this evening to a few reasons why men should regard the life of the beast, or why we should be kind to these dumb creatures of God. They have stronger claims upon us than most of us imagine. It is perhaps a new subject but one which I hope will command your earnest attention. A man should regard the life of his beast, should give it proper food, rest, and treatment.

1st. Because scripture enjoins it. It does this by precept and example. In the Mosaic law we find a great many regulations respecting domestic animals—for example beasts of labor were to have rest on the Sabbath. "Six days thou shalt do thy work, and on the seventh day thou shalt rest: that thine ox and thine ass may rest, and the son of thy handmaid and the stranger may be refreshed." Again, every seventh year cattle were to be allowed to roam free and eat whatever grew in the untilled fields. "The seventh year shall be a Sabbath of rest unto the land—a Sabbath for the Lord—thou shalt neither sow thy field nor prune thy vineyard. For thy cattle and for the beasts that are in the land shall all the increase thereof be meat." Again, oxen in threshing were not to be muzzled or prevented from eating the provender on the floor. "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn." No domestic animal was to be killed on the same day with its young as this would imply barbarity. "Whether it be cow or ewe, ye shall not kill it and her young both in one day." But I need not quote farther. According to the Mosaic law people were required to pay tender regard to the life of the beast—and though in these latter days we may not be able to point to any positive, "Thus saith the Lord," requiring this at our hands—still the spirit of the law of the Lord teaches man humanity to the brute creation. Passing by other examples that might be given from the pages of this book, let the example which the creator himself set as of mercy to the lower orders of creation. "He preserveth man and beast." "He giveth to the beasts his food, and to the young ravens which cry." "Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing? And one of them shall not fall on the ground without your Father. Not one of them is forgotten before God." You remember how the Lord rebuked Balaam who with a staff smote the ass upon which he rode. You remember the words which he spake unto Jonah, when he condescended to give his reasons to the prophet for sparing Nineveh. Part of his reason was that there was "much cattle" there. "Should not I spare Ninevah, that great city, wherein are more than six-score thousand persons that cannot discern between their right hand and their left hand, and also much cattle?" This Bible teaches us that God "careth for the oxen," that he provides for the meanest and humblest of his creatures. That he cares for them as for the flocks and for whom "the cattle on a thousand hills belong," deals kindly with them all. In other words this bible teaches us that it is God-like to be kind to the meanest and lowliest, and says "Be ye therefore merciful, as your Father is also merciful." But

2d. Justice demands it. They are our fellow-creatures, our slaves and our God's own servants. He who created them owns them as he owns us, and has given us as masters dominion over them. They are faithful servants, are ever ready, summer and winter, night to do our bidding. They lighten our labors for us, and by bearing our burdens and ministering to our necessities, add much to our welfare and enjoyment in life. Most of them work hard—very hard—and are beyond all question as much entitled to their wages as you are to yours, or as I am to mine. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," be he man or beast. One man employs another to do a certain piece of work. When it is done he pays him for it. Why? Because the employer is a merciful man? No, not at all—but he pays him because the man who did the work has a right to be paid for doing it. He has given so much labor, and is entitled in exchange to so much money. The laborer does not even owe his employer a "thank-you-sir" for it. So it is with our beasts of burden. They earn all that they get, in the shape of food, rest, shelter and kind treatment. The man who does not give his beast these is an unjust man—as much as the man who withholds the hire of the laborers who reaped down his fields." The wages these dumb animals ask of those who employ them are none too high. They mean do his very best for the faithful, hard working, patient creature that serves him so well—and he will be doing no more than justice when he does it. Neglect of this duty it as much a sin in the sight of a just God, as is the neglect of any other duty, and he will in some way or other call us to an account for both our kind and cruel injustice. He has made us lords, but not tyrants; he has made us masters but not tormentors; he has given us leave to employ them in our service, and to kill them for our use, but he has not given us leave to abuse them at our pleasure. We are to deal kindly with them, because it is their due. "The righteous man," says our text, "regardeth the life of his beast." In other words, "a just man is just to his beast."

3. Humanity dictates it. These dumb animals are not like sticks and stones, devoid of feeling. They are sensitive beings, capable probably of as great degrees of physical pain and pleasure as ourselves. When a man strikes them it hurts them just as it would hurt you to be struck. When one of their bones is broken it hurts them, just as it would hurt you to have a bone broken. When one of their ears is cut off it pains, it hurts, just as it would hurt you to have an ear cut off. When they are overdriven they feel it, just as you would feel a burden bound to your shoulders heavier than you could bear. When food and water are withheld from them they feel the pangs of hunger and thirst just as you would feel them. But that is not all; although they have no souls, although they are not human, still many of them are not far from being human. They sometimes seem to reason. They fear, they love, they remember. They can be "wounded in spirit," and they can be pleased. In the name of humanity then I plead for our dumb animals to-night as for beings that are capable of experiencing pleasure, and capable of suffering pain. If they could only speak, what sorrowful stories some of these poor brutes would tell. They would complain of cruel scourgings that they did not deserve—of overloaded wagons and street cars, of tight check-reins, of the horrors of railroad transportation, of hunger and thirst, of cold and nakedness, of unnecessary cruelties in the slaughter house, of tortures in the dissecting room—worse far than any that were ever practiced by the Roman Inquisition, and of untold agonies which they are called upon in their lowly position to suffer. Such complaints made against them by his fellow man would suggest to many a community tar, feathers and possibly a hemp-rope, without the usual formality of a judge and jury. Now suppose that it were possible for the suffering brute creation to make complaint in one of our courts of justice against those who cruelly treat them, what sort of a plea would the defendants make? Would they say "we treated these dumb beasts cruelly because we found pleasure in doing so?" No, no, I think not. I have more faith in humanity and a better opinion of it than that. Of course there are hard hearted wretches who, if they would but speak honestly, would say that very thing, but such men have got so far down in the scale that they hardly deserve the name of men. It would be as difficult to find true manhood in them as it is to find true patriotism in some of our political parties. No, in response to the charges made against them by the brute creation, I believe that the majority of those who have been cruelly treating them would plead, "we did it thoughtlessly—we did it thoughtlessly and ignorantly." Such being, as I think, the real cause of much of the cruelty that is practised upon these creatures of God, we appeal to our fellowmen all the more confidently in their behalf, believing that an appeal to the better feelings of man's nature will not pass by unheeded. Let us be kind to these dumb animals then, because they are sensitive beings and are, like ourselves, capable of experiencing pleasure and suffering pain. Let their mercies they turn their eyes imploringly to us, and though they cannot speak, you know what they would say if they could speak. Their entreaties would surely touch the chords of kindly feeling in the hearts of all but the hopelessly depraved. "We are suffering! O, have pity on us and help us! If we must bear your heavy burdens, be as easy on us as you can, and do not torture us while we are doing it. If we must serve you all our lifetime, O, have pity on us, and when we are old and feeble, and need your care, do not turn us off. If you must use us for food, O, have pity on us, and when you take away our lives, let it be done without unnecessary suffering. At times we need the rod, but when you use it, use it as the Great Master useth it, not in wrath, but in merciful kindness, oh have pity on us! Little Harry's sermon always seemed to me to be a good one. His text was "Be kind." There were five points in his sermon. "First, be kind to papa. Second, be kind to mamma. Third, be kind to baby. Fourth, be kind to Jane, and fifth, be kind to little Kitty. Do what will make her purr, and don't do what will make her cry."

4th. Self-interest requires it. There is nothing lost, but much gained by kindness to the brute creation. In the first place such kindness will have a reflex influence for good on the man himself. "Every duty of humanity has for its ultimate ground not simply the welfare of the animal concerned, but its welfare in that system of which man is the head, and therefore man's welfare. The good done to man's immortal spirit by acts of humanity and justice infinitely outweighs the mere physical comfort of a brute which personses." Rowland Hill once quaintly said, "I would give nothing for that man's religion whose very dog and cat are not the better part of it." We might change his expression a little and it would still give utterance to the truth." I would give nothing for that man's religion whose very dog and cat did not better it. A man cannot do an act of kindness to a brute without getting his reward. In the very act of doing it he will be paid. The giving of a drink of cool water to a thirsty animal out of kindness to that animal will strengthen the grace of kindness that much in a man's soul. He will be a better man for it. Exercise strengthens the muscles, and exercise will strengthen and toughen the graces too. By "exercising himself unto godliness" a man grows in godliness, and by exercising himself unto humanity a man will grow more and more humane. For this reason among others I wish to encourage this "humane society" in its good work. It is a work for humanity. They will be better men and women themselves because they are engaged in it, and will make better men and women of their neighbors and fellow-citizens by teaching them to regard the lives of their beasts. Kindness to a beast is a merciful man who is possessed of it, while cruelty tends to degrade. An old philosopher once said: "The child who tyranizes over his dog will be a tyrant in his family and in his country." Perhaps some of you remember in this connection the words of Cowper:

"I would not enter on my list of friends,
Though graced with polished manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility, the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm."

Kindness to animals will, I repeat, have a reflex influence for good on the man who practices it.

But look at this matter for a moment in another way. Kind treatment will have a good effect on the animal itself. It will make a better animal of it in every respect, it will increase its money value, it will increase its value as a servant and faithful friend. If it be a horse it will work better in the harness; if it be a dog, it will increase his affection for you—he will stay by you and defend you and your property to the death. Who hasn't heard of "Grey friar's Bobby," the faithful little dog who for thirteen years kept his loving watch by his good old master's grave in Grey friar's churchyard! But I need not dwell longer on this point. I did claim, however, that in all cases could readily be brought forward in illustration of it. So I say, look at this matter in whatever light you may you find that self-interest if nothing else ought to prevent men from being cruel to the beasts which the Creator has placed under dominion to man.

5th. The civil law, the law of the land requires is. It prohibits cruelty to animals as some people have lately found out to their cost. Now this is a secondary reason, and it ought not to be necessary to bring it forward. A man who needs such a reason as that to restrain him from evil has great cause to be alarmed about himself. In other words a man who regards the life of his beast, simply and solely because the law will take him by the throat if he doesn't will have a long road to travel before he reaches the kingdom. He had better be careful or some of these dumb animals will get into heaven before he does. But there are others, although for the sake of humanity we are sorry to say it. We find them treating their brute beasts cruelly, and suppose now we undertake to prevent them by the Roman Inquisition, and of untold agonies which they are called upon in their lowly position to suffer. Such complaints made against them by his fellow man would suggest to many a community tar, feathers and possibly a hemp-rope, without the usual formality of a judge and jury. Now suppose that it were possible for the suffering brute creation to make complaint in one of our courts of justice against those who cruelly treat them, what sort of a plea would the defendants make? Would they say "we treated these dumb beasts cruelly because we found pleasure in doing so?" No, no, I think not. I have more faith in humanity and a better opinion of it than that. Of course there are hard hearted wretches who, if they would but speak honestly, would say that very thing, but such men have got so far down in the scale that they hardly deserve the name of men. It would be as difficult to find true manhood in them as it is to find true patriotism in some of our political parties. No, in response to the charges made against them by the brute creation, I believe that the majority of those who have been cruelly treating them would plead, "we did it thoughtlessly—we did it thoughtlessly and ignorantly." Such being, as I think, the real cause of much of the cruelty that is practised upon these creatures of God, we appeal to our fellowmen all the more confidently in their behalf, believing that an appeal to the better feelings of man's nature will not pass by unheeded. Let us be kind to these dumb animals then, because they are sensitive beings and are, like ourselves, capable of experiencing pleasure and suffering pain. Let their mercies they turn their eyes imploringly to us, and though they cannot speak, you know what they would say if they could speak. Their entreaties would surely touch the chords of kindly feeling in the hearts of all but the hopelessly depraved. "We are suffering! O, have pity on us and help us! If we must bear your heavy burdens, be as easy on us as you can, and do not torture us while we are doing it. If we must serve you all our lifetime, O, have pity on us, and when we are old and feeble, and need your care, do not turn us off. If you must use us for food, O, have pity on us, and when you take away our lives, let it be done without unnecessary suffering. At times we need the rod, but when you use it, use it as the Great Master useth it, not in wrath, but in merciful kindness, oh have pity on us! Little Harry's sermon always seemed to me to be a good one. His text was "Be kind." There were five points in his sermon. "First, be kind to papa. Second, be kind to mamma. Third, be kind to baby. Fourth, be kind

CRIMINAL MISCELLANY.

Matters at the Magistrates' Offices and Elsewhere.

Alderman Nichols issued a warrant for the arrest of James McCurdy, charged by Michael Dean with cruelty to a horse.

Maria Garrett was charged with stealing money from the purse of John McMillen's wife, out on Penn avenue. Alderman Porter held the accused to answer.

Margaret Carr was held for a hearing by Alderman McMasters on a charge of disorderly conduct, the allegation being that she called John Spahmore a bull dog.

John H. Simpson was held for a hearing by the same magistrate on a charge of false pretences, Joseph Linden alleging that the accused procured ten dollars from him by falsely representing that he owned property and had money in bank.

Emily J. Clarke was committed to jail by Squire John Ballard to await a hearing on a charge of perjury. Edward McCafferty is the prasecutor.

At an early hour Saturday morning policeman Taylor detected two boys in the act of stealing a quantity of Babbit's metal from the steel works of Hussey, Wells & Co. He gave chase and the boys dropped the metal and succeeded in making their escape.

Wm. Glue and John Smith were sent to the Workhouse for thirty days, by Acting Mayor Butler. They are common drunkards.

Dennis Carey, a "rags-old-iron-stoves" dealer, was taken to the office of Alderman Anderson by an agent of the Humane Society for cruelty to his horse. The magistrate imposed a fine of ten dollars, which Dennis refused to pay, and he was sent to jail.

Saturday morning an inquest was held on the body of Charles Hannung, the Philadelphia butcher, whose death from an accident on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, has been noted. He had walked fifteen miles the day preceding the accident, and had boarded the train at Fort Wayne, Indiana. He took his position on a platform between the cars, and being much fatigued from his long tramp, fell asleep, and slept until the train reached Fair Oaks, near Leetsdale, where he fell off and the cars passed over him. He stated that he had money in the Wyoming Savings Bank in Philadelphia, and requested that it be given to a servant girl in Mrs. Shirley's employ, by the name of Annie Metz. Mrs. S. lives at 395 Herbert street, Philadelphia. He stated that he had an uncle by the name of George Swoan, a butcher in Richmond, Va. He was about twenty-four years of age. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Nipped in the Bud.

About four o'clock on Sunday morning Officer Dougherty while going his rounds noticed fire in a stable belonging to Mr. French, on Spring alley, near Tenth street. An examination revealed the fact that an incendiary had done his work. A pile of papers and rags had been gathered together, saturated with oil and set on fire. The alarm was given just in time to prevent what would probably have been an extensive fire.

SUNDAY morning, a few minutes after twelve o'clock, Chief Ross surprised the customers at Heckelman's beer saloon, on Beaver avenue, by entering the doorway. An alderman and two physicians were present, but the magistrate became panic-stricken at the thought of going before the Grand Jury, and incontinently fled through the rear doorway, springing nimbly over a high fence, and escaping into a dark alley. The Doctors stood their ground but humbly requested the Chief to omit their names from the list of witnesses.

In His Special Line

of medical practice there is no doubt but that Dr. Whittier is one of the most successful physicians in the country at large. Consultation at attends merit. Read his works and judge for yourself.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.

In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the thing most needed by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and in consequence perspirations are lost, energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural, healthful activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses in a little wine will arouse and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, in its worst forms, many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no drugs or mineral preparations, in fact it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The Sea Weed Tonic in nature resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not secreted in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic supplies the deficiency of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all druggists.

STATE NEWS.

Philadelphia police arrest Italian music players as professional beggars.

A Reading man, said to be worth $10,000, is begging in the streets of Allentown.

One hundred rooms are to be added to the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Books for subscriptions to the stock of the Clarion Water Company will be opened this week.

A convention and picnic of brass bands is to be held at Parker City on the 3d of August.

Mr. Peter Goughnour, injured on the railroad at East Conemaugh on the 21st inst., died on the 23d.

A West Chester lady feels better than she did before the doctor relieved her of a 24-pound tumor.

A reward of $1,000 is offered for the arrest of M. M. Mock, the vamoosed cashier of Ashland Bank.

The Williamsport paid fire department has now been in service a year, and has given general satisfaction.

The Greenville races were not a financial success. An assessment of twenty dollars a share was necessary to cover the deficit, reducing its value.

A little son of Holister Karns, of Turkey City, fell from the top of a derrick, and received such hurts as caused his death a few days later.

Potatoes have proved useful to farmers in some of the Eastern counties of the State by destroying whole fields of the dreaded horse nettle.

A little son of John P. Williams, of Shenandoah, Schuylkill county, fell into a sinkhole in his father's yard, on the 23d inst., and was drowned.

The James well, in Millcreek township, Clarion county, which was drilled ever so many hundred feet deep under direction of the spiritualists, is a humbug.

Each township in Clarion county has to support its own paupers; and the people begin to think it would be cheaper and better to have a county poor house.

The receipts from water rents in Philadelphia for the first six months of the current year were $940,891 73, as against $956,595 33 for the corresponding time in 1874.

There are several farmers in Berks county who manage to realize from their poultry, by selling chickens and eggs, from five to six hundred dollars every year.

A little child of James McCaffrey, of Pottsville, pulled a dish of cabbage from the dinner table, a few days ago, and was so badly scalded as to cause its death.

Rev. Chas. Adams, of Northumberland, has accepted a call to St. Peter's P. E. church, at Plymouth, and will enter upon his duties on the third Sunday in September.

Madame P. F. de Iturbide, wife of one of the princes Iturbide, sons of the ex-Emperor Don Augustine Iturbide, of Mexico, is stopping at the Eagle Hotel in Bethlehem.

It costs $328 50 per head, per year, to support prisoners in the Lancaster county jail. In Snyder county it only costs $60 per head per year. In both cases there is room for surprise.

The Gettysburg Driving Association have started in the right direction by banishing the pool-box from their grounds, alleging as a principal reason the disgraceful proceedings at the Lancaster park during the last meeting.

Bartholomew Hoy, of East Conemaugh, Cambria county, is under bail for trial on a charge of bigamy. While his wife was on a visit to her brother in California, Mr. Hoy became lonesome and married a younger and handsomer woman.

The "Buckshots" are at work again in Luzerne county. Last week they stabbed one miner severely, maiming him for life, and beat two others so badly that little hope of their recovery is entertained. The injured men did not belong to the union.

A Lancaster paper says the sale of alcoholic liquor has been a third less during the past six months than usual in that city. Three reasons are given for this: the increasing consumption of lager beer, the larger quantity of cider made last fall, and the scarcity of money.

Guinnaven, the Philadelphian who was arrested several days ago charged with killing his wife by beating her on the head with a shingle, has been discharged from custody. The coroner's inquest developed the fact that the woman's death was caused by intemperance.

The following model "notis" was posted in Greene county: "i hav a peaC of land for Scail it laiS on —— run an parzon wont to bi Just Come and See it and it haz a good hous and some young apples-tree Coman an plenty good water onit and be tu i x —— an —— akers of leand!"

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has been investigating the "Fairmount Free Dispensary" in that city, and pronounces it a fraud. One of the "doctors" blossomed first in a barber shop, dropping the razor for the more dignified pill box. Thousands of dollars, it is estimated, are annually contributed by benevolent people to keep up this swindling concern.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Coroner's Inquests—Little Girl Killed by a Wagon—Man Crushed to Death in a Coal Bank—The Accident at the Penn Avenue Crossing, &c.

About one o'clock Saturday afternoon a little girl named Sophia Geiger, aged six years, a daughter of Wm. Geiger, who resides at No. 168 Third street, Allegheny, was run over by a bark wagon, at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, receiving injuries from which she died the same day at six o'clock. An inquest was held yesterday, and it appeared from the evidence that the child rushed out into the street just as the wagon was turning the corner; that the driver did not see her, and that the accident was unavoidable. The jury found a verdict of accidental death.

An old man named Joseph Kish, a miner, employed in the mines of the Castle Shannon Coal Company, was killed Saturday afternoon by a mass of horsebuck, which fell upon and crushed him. The Coroner's jury returned the obvious verdict. Deceased was about sixty years of age, and leaves a wife and several children.

John Reibley, the victim of the horrible accident at the Penn avenue railroad crossing Friday night, died of his injuries Saturday morning about five o'clock. The matter was investigated yesterday by the Coroner, and the jury found that death resulted from the accident at the crossing, and that no blame attached to the men in charge of the train. The deceased was thirty-seven years of age. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, No. 53 Chestnut street, Allegheny.

Saturday morning an inquest was held on the body of Charles Hannung, the Philadelphia butcher, whose death from an accident on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, has been noted. He had walked fifteen miles the day preceding the accident, and had boarded the train at Fort Wayne, Indiana. He took his position on a platform between the cars, and being much fatigued from his long tramp, fell asleep, and slept until the train reached Fair Oaks, near Leetsdale, where he fell off and the cars passed over him. He stated that he had money in the Wyoming Savings Bank in Philadelphia, and requested that it be given to a servant girl in Mrs. Shirley's employ, by the name of Annie Metz. Mrs. S. lives at 395 Herbert street, Philadelphia. He stated that he had an uncle by the name of George Swoan, a butcher in Richmond, Va. He was about twenty-four years of age. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Prohibitionists of Luzerne county have declared their intention to nominate a county ticket.

Mr. Edwin Wetmore, of Tioga county, announces himself as an independent candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

The Gettysburg *Compiler* names William Bittinger, Esq., of Adams county, for the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer.

Mr. Wm. P. Finley of Salem township, Clarion county, is brought out by a numerously signed call as an *oil* man's candidate for State Senator.

Messrs. Jos. Lynn, Senatorial, James Sweeney and Dr. J. C. Kramer, Representative delegates, will represent the Democracy of Carbon county at the coming convention at Erie.

At a meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee of Susquehanna county, E. B. Hawley, of the *Democrat*, and J. H. Dusenbury, were appointed Representative delegates to the State Convention, and T. J. Ham, of the Wayne County *Herald*, was also appointed the Senatorial delegate.

The Clarion county Republican Convention is called to meet at Clarion, on the 14th of August next. Dr. W. M. Clover and Rev. Wm. P. Finley, of Salem, are announced as candidates for Senator. Manasseh Arnold, T. C. Wilson and Jesse G. Thompson are candidates for Prothonotary.

It seems to be settled that the Cambria county Democrats will concede the Senatorial nomination to this county, and it now looks as though the fight will be between Hon. Patrick Conway, of Ebensburg, and Samuel Henchey, of Antis, with the probability that the other side of the county will throw for Henchey.—*Blair County Radical.*

The Democratic County Committee of Wayne county have nominated Thomas J. Ham as Senatorial delegate to the Erie Convention and W. H. Dimmick and Peter S. Barnes as Representative delegates, with power to substitute. A resolution was adopted instructing the delegation to support Hon. J. Howard Beach for Governor.

Messrs. Shedden and Haines declined, with thanks, the nominations tendered them by the Prohibitionists of Philadelphia; and at a meeting on the evening of the 23d inst., a resolution was adopted not to accept the nominations made by the convention. The subject of nominating a ticket was then postponed until the next meeting.

Concerning the State Treasury investigation the Norristown *Herald* comes to the conclusion that it has shown three things: in its beginning, Democratic stupidity; in its progress, Democratic tardiness; and in its conclusion, Democratic prejudice. The report is an admirable vindication of the Republican administration. We have no doubt to regret that it has been made. Our opponents have made themselves ridiculous. That is all.

The Williamsport *Sun* "goes for" Alec. McClure because the latter gentleman attests to State Treasurer Mackey's official integrity. Every man in the Democratic ranks who won't stifle conscience and ignore truth in wholesale denunciation must be tabooed. We rather thought that McClure and his Philadelphia *Times* was about the most able allies the Democratic party had, and we think so yet. They can afford to cross swords with such friends.—*Danville American.*

The Pennsylvania Democracy are just now in a shiver as to whether they will follow in the track of their Ohio rag money brethren. They like it, but are afraid of the consequences. Their only wish to pronounce for hard money is like the desire of Sancho Panza for a drink. Succeed in it, he could say that he had been there. "Why, you can *say* that now," suggested Sheridan. There is to be a convention of Democratic leaders in Philadelphia early in August, and perhaps they will rig up something to say.,"

The Scranton *Republican* says some Democratic editors who have been going over Governor Hartranft's record with a powerful microscope, trying to find some pregnable point to attack, have given up in despair. A member of the Philadelphia fire bell, they thought, might answer, but closer investigation developed the fact that it was not vetoed until Attorney General Dimmick had examined it and declared it to be unconstitutional in some of its provisions. A few Democratic papers are charging the Governor with the crime of receiving larger salary than did his predecessors, but as the law increasing the salary was enacted before Hartranft became Governor, he can hardly be held responsible for it. The Democratic press need not despair altogether. Hartranft has himself furnished the material on which to make a powerful argument why he should not be re-elected Governor. A week or two ago Governor Hartranft rushed off to the sea shore, where he found Pres. Grant and Secretary Fish, and had these two public servants neglected the duties of their offices (for the performance of which they are paid by the people) and went for the time taking a cruise in a Government vessel! Here is an offense that cannot be passed over lightly.

General.

If the Republicans carry Ohio this fall Hayes will stand a better chance for the Republican nomination for President than Grant, Morton, Washburne or Blaine.—*Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.)*

The fact of the matter seems to be that Allen has gone over to Cary on the ragbaby issue, and Cary to Allen on the question of whisky. The two are now in a beautiful state of harmony.—*Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.)*

The hard money Democratic journals are wrenching themselves painfully in their efforts to make it look as little as it will hurt the "cause" in Ohio. They ought to be able to see by this time that the thing they have to dread most is the success of their third party allies.

The next Democratic procession will be headed by "Potmetal" Allen bearing aloft a huge greenback, followed by "Young Greenback" Pendleton, rattling a bag of "money that chinks" and Good Templar Cary shouldering a whisky keg, the body of the procession being Democratic leaders and Senators, bearing school books with crosses on one side. Thurman will sit on a fence biting his finger nails until the procession is nearly past, when he will jump down and fall in.—*Cleveland Herald.*

The Cincinnati *Gazette* is reminded by "General" Cary's performance with the "applause" in his Niles speech, of a little incident in the great orator's past history. It says: "When it was supposed that Pendleton was elected over Hayes, there was a great crowd in front of the *Enquirer* office, and a prodigious amount of excitement. Cary was there and *he wrote a resolution*, giving 'General S. F. Cary, the orator and statesman,' credit for the supposed victory, persuaded the Hon. Milton Sayler to offer it to the crowd for adoption. It was adopted, of course. Next day it was discovered that Pendleton was not elected, and the secret of that resolution worked its way to the public ear. Cary is a great Cary man.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes: The outspoken way in which Mr. Pendleton, Governor Allen and other Democratic leaders in Ohio are contesting the ground occupied by the Middle States and Eastern Democracy on the financial question, is alarming such men as Governor Tilden, ex-Governor Seymour, and the Democratic Congressmen from this city, all of whom foresee a deal of future trouble within the party, if the Ohio financial views are to have their way. Some three weeks since, it will be remembered, it was intimated that an effort was making on the part of the leaders here to bring about a conference with prominent Western Democrats, with a view of agreeing, if possible, on some common ground *now*, in order to have no distractions in the National Convention; but that project, it is understood, has been abandoned. The Western brethren are disinclined to anything that will not let them have their own way.

The New York *Tribune* calls the attention of the honorable leaders of both parties to the line of attack which Western